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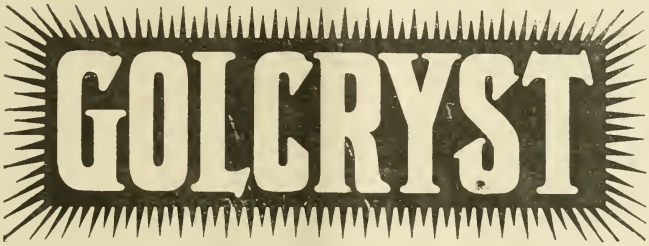

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1 case, 3 dozen Hearne's Bronchitis Cure (2/6) @ 27/-	...	£4	1 0
½ „ „ „ „ (4/6) @ 48/-	...	1	4 0
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LESS 15% DISCOUNT	..	0	15 9
Nett	...	£4	9 3

EXAMPLE No 2:

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		£5	11 0
LESS 15% DISCOUNT	...	0	16 8
Nett	...	£4	14 4

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To His Late Majesty, King Edward VII.

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Specialties for Invalids.

Manufactured from the FINEST BRITISH MEATS.

ESSENCE OF BEEF

And of CHICKEN and MUTTON.

Valuable in cases of exhaustion, depression, and weak digestion due to influenza or any other cause, being easily assimilated by the weakest stomach, imparting at once fresh life and vigour to the whole system.

These Essences are now put up in IN GLASS and TINS.

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For "FISH, FLESH, OR FOWL."

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A Druggist is known by the Drugs he keeps; therefore

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TRADE MARK REGISTERED IN U.S. PATENT OFFICE

AND BY THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

A non-toxic antiseptic of known and definite power; prepared in a form convenient for immediate use; of ready dilution, sightly, pleasant, and sufficiently powerful for all purposes of asepsis—these are advantages which Listerine embodies.

The success of Listerine is based upon merit, *i.e.*, the best advertisement of Listerine is—Listerine.

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Designed to meet the most exacting requirements of a saponaceous detergent for use in the antiseptic treatment of diseases of the skin. No animal fats, and only the best vegetable oils enter into its composition, and of these it contains a surplus "superfatted." It is a bland, unirritating, and remarkably efficient soap, especially designed for cleansing cutaneous surfaces affected by disease.

LISTERINE TOOTH POWDER

This powder is not intended to supplant Listerine in the daily toilet of the teeth, but is offered in response to a popular demand for a frictionary dentifrice to be used in conjunction with this well-known and time-tried antiseptic.

Listerine Tooth Powder, like Listerine, will advertise itself by its intrinsic merit.

Descriptive literature, also terms for export shipments, may be had upon application to the manufacturers.

LAMBERT PHARMACAL CO.,

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

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SOLUBLE PEARL COATED PILLS.

Before purchasing Pills you require, please ask the Crown Chemical Co. to quote.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO DO SO.

Send your formulæ and state quantity required.
We will quote by return mail.

The CROWN CHEMICAL Co.

CITY ROAD, PRINCES BRIDGE, MELBOURNE.

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Ext. Cascara Sagrada Liq.

F., G. & Co.'s)

This product is the outcome of special attention and study in the firm's laboratory.

The bark used is most carefully selected, and then matured on the premises.

By preparing a quantity at a time, uniformity of strength is assured.

Owing to the firm's special process of extraction, the whole of the activity of the bark is found in the extract, resulting in a **Uniform, Highly Active and Reliable Product,** equal in therapeutic value to any similar preparation hitherto offered.

DOSE.—The most satisfactory results will be obtained by the administration of from 10 to 20 minims, with water, or Ext. Malt Liq. (F., G. & Co.), three times a day, immediately after food.

When prescribing, please specify **"F., G. & Co.,"** and note the increased activity of this product.

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ESSENTIAL OILS.

The following are amongst the most important:—

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Hunyadi János

FOR CONSTIPATION.

Professor D. LAMBL, of Warsaw, Professor of Clinical Medicine at the University, writes:—

"Hunyadi János Bitter Water, besides being an excellent general aperient, has proved specially efficacious in the treatment of chronic constipation, venous obstruction and congestion, hæmorrhoids and obesity."

AVERAGE DOSE:—A wineglassful before breakfast, either pure or diluted with a similar quantity of hot or cold water.

CAUTION. Note the Name "HUNYADI JÁNOS," the Signature of the Proprietor, ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, and the Medallion on the Red Centre Part of the Label.

CONDY'S FLUID

AND

CONDY'S CRYSTALS

ARE GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN

NO PERMANGANATE OF POTASH.

Twenty-nine Injunctions, with damages and costs, have been obtained against chemists who sold Permanganate of Potash in execution of orders for "Condy's Fluid" and "Condy's Crystals."

CONDY'S CRYSTALS are stocked and sold in bottles only by all the leading Wholesale Druggists in Australia and New Zealand.

Sole Proprietors of "Condy's Fluid" and "Condy's Crystals"—

CONDY & MITCHELL, Ltd., 65, Goswell Rd, LONDON, ENG.

THE AUSTRALASIAN

Journal of Pharmacy.

[REGISTERED UNDER COPYRIGHT ACT].

No. 305. MAY 20TH, 1911. Vol. XXVI.

ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, 3rd April, 1911.

SALE OF MINERAL ACIDS.

The following notice appeared in the *London Gazette* of Friday, March 24, 1911:—

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 22nd day of March, 1911.

PRESENT.

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, it is, amongst other things, enacted that "it shall not be lawful to sell any substance to which this section applies by retail, unless the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper or cover in which the substance is contained is distinctly labelled with the name of the substance and the word 'Poisonous,' and with the name and address of the seller of the substance, and unless such other regulations as may be prescribed under this section by Order in Council are complied with":

And whereas it is expedient that regulations should be prescribed in pursuance of the said Act:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to prescribe the regulations which are hereunto annexed, and to order that the said regulations shall come into force on the 1st day of October next. *Almeric FitzRoy.*

REGULATIONS referred to in the foregoing Order in Council.

POISONS AND PHARMACY ACT, 1908.

1. In the sale by retail of any substance to which Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy

Act, 1908, applies, the label required by the said section to be affixed to the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper or cover, in which the substance is contained shall bear, distinctly printed thereon, the additional words "Not to be taken."

2. In the sale by retail of any liquid substance to which Section 5 applies, such substance shall not be delivered or sent out except in bottles or other containers rendered distinguishable by touch from ordinary bottles or containers.

These regulations refer to sulphuric acid, nitric acid and hydrochloric acid, which must be sold in bottles distinguishable by touch from ordinary bottles or containers and be labelled with the words, "Not to be taken" and "Poisonous." The provision as to special bottles does not apply to soluble salts of oxalic acid. Doubtless your readers have been acquainted with the purport of the above regulations, concerning which a cablegram has been forwarded to the Australian newspapers by the Press Association.

AGRICULTURAL POISONS REGULATIONS.

A draft of some additional regulations under section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act 1908, relating to the sale of agricultural and horticultural poisons, has been published by authority of the Privy Council. The text of the regulations is as follows:—

1. Where the applicant for a licence under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, is a body corporate, or in Scotland a firm or partnership, such modifications as may be necessary shall be made in the forms set out in Schedules A, B, C, and D to the Regulations made under the Order in Council dated the second day of April nineteen hundred and nine (hereinafter referred to as the principal Regulations).

2. (1) Where the applicant for a licence under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, is a person in the employment of a person who has obtained a licence under that Section, the forms of applications for licences, applications for the renewal of licences, and renewal of licences, shall be those set out in Schedules A, B, C, and D, to these Regulations in lieu of those set out in Schedules A, B, C, and D to the principal Regulations, and the maximum fee charged for the grant of a licence shall be 5s., instead of the maximum fee specified in the principal Regulations, and so much of the principal Regulations as requires an applicant to publish notice of his intention to apply for a licence in two newspapers shall not apply.

(2) A licence granted to such an applicant as aforesaid shall not continue in force after the licence of the person in whose employment he is revoked or whilst it is suspended.

3. The following paragraph shall be added to Article 14 of the principal Regulations:—

"For the purposes of this article the person on whose behalf any sale is made shall be deemed to be the seller."

The additional regulations relate to the forms of application for employees of licensees and of the licence to be issued to them. The maximum fee for an assistant's poison licence is fixed at 5s., against 10s. for that of his employer. The alteration of the application and licence forms for companies and firms emphasises the correctness of the Hobbies decision, which strictly followed the *dictum* of the House of Lords, that a body corporate cannot perform the act of sale—it must employ a person for that purpose, and the person must be qualified. The alterations make it clear that the employees of companies so licensed must also be licensed if they sell. A recent legal decision made it illegal for an assistant to sell these poisons under his employer's licence, and the new regulations have been drafted to remedy this defect. Regulation 3 amending Article 14 defines the proprietor of the establishment where the sale is made as the "seller."

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

Some years ago the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain conducted the Preliminary examination of students itself. This practice was abandoned after some discussion and certificates were accepted from recognised educational institutions instead. The alteration is not generally regarded as being a success, and at the March meeting of the executive of the North British Branch, Mr. Lennox gave notice that at next meeting he would move the following resolution:—"That this executive strongly urges upon the Council the necessity for reconsidering the present standard of the Preliminary examination, which in practice has proved to be too exacting; and, further, calls upon the Council to resume the conduct of the Preliminary examination under its own aegis, with a standard suited to the present conditions holding in pharmacy." Mr. Lennox, who was permitted to make a few remarks on the subject, said the present Preliminary examination was instituted in the expectation that the following two things would happen. First, they would have a higher standard of pharmaceutical qualification; and, second, they would attract to the profession a better class of lads as apprentices. Neither of these two things had happened. Even country districts were finding a difficulty in getting apprentices.

It will be interesting to follow the result of Mr. Lennox's motion. The North British Branch occupies a strong position in pharmacy, and its influence on the side of

the movement to rehabilitate the old Preliminary might be the turning point in the scale of pharmaceutical opinion. Our Scottish friends do not always see eye to eye with their confreres at the Square, but they generally manage to get their own way. Is history going to repeat itself in this case?

RESPONSIBILITY OF OPTICIANS.

On March 15, before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury, Miss Marjory Helen Markam claimed against Mr. R. Thomas, qualified optician, who carries on business at Market-street, Manchester, for alleged negligence in supplying spectacles and in examining and testing her eyes. The defendant denied negligence. The facts of the case were reported in a former letter. At the previous hearing before Mr. Justice Ridley and a special jury, it will be remembered, the jury could not agree. Hence the retrial of the action. Expert witnesses were called by both sides, and after the Lord Chief Justice had summed up the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, awarding £25 damages, and judgment with costs was entered accordingly. Commenting on the case the *Pharmaceutical Journal* of March 25, in an editorial note, says:—

"By this action a science student sought to recover damages from a Manchester optician for alleged negligence in supplying spectacles and in examining and testing her eyes. The plaintiff was the daughter of a Nonconformist minister, and in September, 1907, found she was suffering considerable trouble with her eyes. She called at the defendant's shop and asked for some spectacles that would improve her sight. She was seen by an assistant, who tested her eyes and supplied spectacles which he said would give her relief; but the result was not entirely satisfactory, and the plaintiff returned to the shop from time to time. In April, 1909, she was supplied with special glasses for reading, but as she still had trouble she eventually consulted an oculist. He found that she was suffering from conical cornea, and had evidently had the disease for several years. It was contended on her behalf that if the defendant and his assistants had exercised reasonable skill and care the existence of the disease could have been easily discovered when she first went to the shop, and she might have been able to retard its progress. On behalf of the defendant it was argued that to succeed on the claim of negligence the plaintiff must show that the defendant had failed to do something which he had been employed to do, and had been negligent as an optician, not as an oculist. The Lord Chief Justice, in summing up, pointed out that the plaintiff admitted that she had not been influenced by the defendant's description of himself as an eyesight specialist, and she admitted that she knew an optician was not an oculist. Conical cornea was admittedly a very rare disease, and there was a conflict of evidence as to whether it could be easily discovered in its early stages. Could they say, in view of the fact that opticians carried on a well-known trade, that opticians were under any obligation to discover disease? The jury to find in favour of the plaintiff must be satisfied that the defendant had been negligent as an optician or had taken on himself, and had not performed, duties outside those of an optician. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff with £25 damages, and judgment, with costs, was entered accordingly. This decision may have a far-reaching effect on the practice of sight-testing opticians, and the question of an appeal is under consideration. The Lord Chief Justice put the case in a nutshell when he said to the jury, 'You must be satisfied, gentlemen, that the defendant has either been negligent in his duty, as a qualified optician, or you must be satisfied that he undertook to do more than the examination of an ordinary optician, and that he, as a result of that examination, negligently told the plaintiff that she was not suffering from anything except what I may call ordinary astigmatism. Upon these matters, gentlemen, of course you will decide the question.' The jury evidently considered that the defendant had in this case undertaken to do more than the examination of an ordinary optician."

PRESENTATION TO MR. J. R. HILL.

A largely attended meeting of pharmacists was held in the Pharmaceutical Society's house, Edinburgh, on March 24, to recognise the semi-jubilee of Mr. J. Rutherford Hill's tenure of the office of assistant secretary in Scotland of the Pharmaceutical Society by making a presentation to him. Mr. David Storrar presided over one of the most representative gatherings of pharmacists ever held in Scotland. After a number of eulogistic references to the strenuous part Mr. Hill had played in advancing the interests of pharmacy in Scot-

land, Mr. Ewing said it was his privilege as an old friend, in the name of the subscribers present and the rest of the subscribers, to ask his acceptance of a timepiece, on which there was the following inscription:—

"Presented with a purse of sovereigns by Scottish pharmacists to John Rutherford Hill, pharmaceutical chemist, as a mark of esteem on his completing twenty-five years' service as Assistant Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. 24th March, 1911."

He had also to hand him a purse of sovereigns amounting to £190.

Mr. W. L. Currie said there was no man more true to the Society than John Rutherford Hill, whose name was known everywhere. His duties were discharged with marked ability and enterprise, and the Society owed him a debt of gratitude they could not repay. His courteous bearing to all made him generally esteemed and he (Mr. Currie) could only say that he regarded it as a great privilege to be so closely connected with Mr. Hill in his official capacity as president of the Society. Mr. Hill feelingly responded, and referred to the congratulations he had received from the president and secretary of the Society. He would be making a great mistake if he claimed for himself the whole credit for the work of the Society as it was done there. No man was more fortunate in the staff he had to help him than he had been. A great part of the praise belonged of right to his assistant, Mr. Tait. In conclusion, Mr. Hill said that his hope and desire was that the years to come would be better than those that had passed, and that as the time went on he might be able more fully than ever to place himself unreservedly and wholeheartedly at the disposal of his craft in Scotland and for the service of the Society.

INFANTS' FOOD.

At the Liverpool City Police Court, on March 22, James Smith, Fairfield, was summoned under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, with selling food not of the description or quality demanded. Inspector Quinton said that he had purchased from the defendant a tin of "Farinacea Food," for which he paid 10½d., and which bore a label containing the words—

"Is specially recommended by the medical faculty for rickety, bloodless, and delicate infants. Farinacea Food only should be used in infant life, being free from adulteration, such as starch, gluten, malt, etc., which renders most other foods so injurious to children under six months old."

The inspector said that the analysis of the food revealed 24 per cent. of wheat starch, which he considered indigestible. It was stated for the prosecution the first point was that the food was sold as being free from starch, and that the second suggestion was that, sold as infant food, it contained such a proportion of starch as to be useless and even injurious to the infant. The defence was that amongst the witnesses he had in court were twenty-six of these once rickety, bloodless and delicate infants. A glance at them would show the result the food had had upon them. His client would swear that of all the large number of tins they sold, amounting to 15,000 a week, he had never had a complaint; the evidence was all in favour of benefit received. The stipendiary said that the prosecution had not satisfied him that the food was injurious, or not fit to be sold as infants' food. It had also been proved that the starch in the food was natural to it, and had not been added as adulteration. The charges must therefore be dismissed with costs.

GREGORY'S POWDER.

At the Clerkenwell police court on March 29, H. C. Payne, chemist and druggist, was summoned for selling Gregory's powder containing 69 per cent. of magnesium carbonate. For the defence it was claimed that the B.P. Codex contained an improved form of Gregory's powder which had not yet found its way into the British Pharmacopoeia. It was submitted that although the magnesium carbonate in the powder only contained 42 per cent. of magnesia, as certified by the analyst, there was no prejudice to the purchaser. Dr. Norman, of Brixton, corroborated this opinion. Mr. Wm. Johnson, chemist, said that the cost per ounce of the two forms of powder was 1½d. with the oxide and 1¼d. with the carbonate. The magistrate held that a purchaser was entitled to what he asked for, which was a powder as prescribed by Dr. Gregory. However, the question had been raised that the defendant believed he was supplying an improved article and on this ground he would impose only a nominal fine of 1s., with 32s. 6d. costs.

GENERAL.

The Pharmaceutical Society's seventieth anniversary occurs on April 15. The members of the Pharmacy Club propose to commemorate it in an appropriate manner by holding a dinner.

Mr. Eugen Sandow has been appointed Professor of Physical Culture to King George V.

Registration of nurses is proposed by a Bill which has been introduced into the House of Commons. Practising nurses are to be admitted to the register during the three years following the commencement of the measure. Subsequent applicants must pass a prescribed curriculum.

The Local Government Board is considering proposals to amend the Sale of Foods and Drugs Act. One of the questions under consideration is the establishment of a Court of Reference, on similar lines to the advisory boards in operation in some of the Australian States.

Protection of titles is being sought by accountants, one of the proposals of a Bill introduced into the House of Commons being that no unregistered person shall use any title implying that he is a registered accountant.

The sale of "Wincarnis with quinine" is in the opinion of counsel consulted by the defendants in a recent case heard at Manchester police court, an offence unless the seller is licensed. Acting upon this advice an appeal against the decision of the stipendiary magistrate, of which notice had been given, has been abandoned. It was stated in court that had it not been that the case was *sub judice* the police would have taken action against every unlicensed person who was selling this wine.

The use of the title "Pharmaceutical Chemist" by a company is contrary to the provisions of the Pharmacy Act 1868, and a penalty has been recovered from a Liverpool company of which the managing director is a pharmaceutical chemist.

Papier Poudre is, according to a High Court decision, identified with the goods of Papier Poudre Ltd. It does not merely mean powdered paper, but has acquired a secondary meaning by user.

Proposed Optical Institute.—A report has been circulated by the London County Council Education Committee recommending the establishment of a technical institute for optics. Mr. Robert Blair, the education director, points out that the conclusion is the result of careful observation and investigation extending over fifteen years. In his opinion a case has been made out for the establishment of an institute on broad and comprehensive lines which will serve the needs of the whole of the United Kingdom. The optical instruments of foreign countries have to a large extent supplanted our own. The widest co-operation, it is stated, may be expected from eminent men of science, from leading manufacturers, and from the universities. He recommends that a grant of £35,000, including £5000 for equipment, should be allowed to the Governors of the Northampton Polytechnic Institute, Finsbury, and that the institute be built on the site already purchased by them.

The Medical Register for 1911, which has just been issued, contains a large amount of official medical information, including full details of all the Acts of Parliament affecting the practice of medicine, a complete list of registered medical practitioners, the names of the officers and members of the General Medical Council, particulars of various degrees in medicine at home and abroad, etc. The Register shows that the total number of persons whose names were on the Medical Register on December 31 of last year is 40,483—the highest number on record. In 1909 the total was 39,818, and in the previous year 40,257.

Strychnine for Killing Birds.—A farmer named Arthur Banham was summoned at Methwold police court for laying grain poisoned with strychnine on his land for killing and taking birds. The evidence showed that the defendant had recently despatched about eighty dozen larks, which were poisoned, to the London market for human consumption, in quantities ranging from six to twenty dozens at a time, for which he had received 1s. 9d. per dozen. Some were sent from London to Paris. The chairman, in imposing a fine, which with costs amounted to £8 2s., said he did not think he had ever heard a worse case during all the years he had sat on the bench.

Repetition of prescriptions is a subject which has been engaging the attention of a commission which was appointed some time ago by the Societe de therapeutique in Paris to investigate and report. The commission finds nothing in existing laws which apply to the subject, and it offers to the society the following resolutions, which were

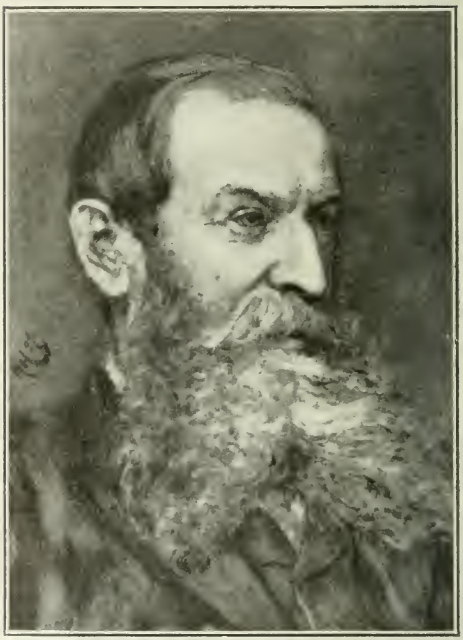
adopted:—1. When a physician writes a prescription for a poisonous drug, the prescription should name, in accordance with law, the prescribed quantity of the toxic substance, the mode of administration of the medicine, and, when necessary, the maximum number of times the prescription may be dispensed without fresh authorisation. 2. Whenever a pharmacist dispenses a prescription for a poisonous substance he should place his stamp and a new number on it, even if this prescription is already registered. 3. Prescriptions for solutions for hypodermic use should never be re-dispensed without special authorisation of the physician who has prescribed them.

Pharmacopoeia Finance.—A recent report issued by the General Medical Council gives financial particulars concerning the production of the Pharmacopoeia and the Indian and Colonial Addendum. From this we gather, says the "British and Colonial Druggist," up to December 31st, 1909, there was a balance to the good of £1180 9s. 5d. During the year 1910, 1113 copies of the larger volume and 38 copies of the Addendum were sold, yielding, after deducting commission in each case, £370 1s. 7d., and £3 12s. 11d. respectively. Further, there was a sum of £20 2s. 9d. interest on deposit. The stock of Pharmacopoeias and Addenda on December 31st, 1910, was valued at £341 1s. 6d. On the expenditure side for last year there are sums of £38 9s. 6d. for binding, £36 14s. for Conference expenses, £50 grant to Dr. Tirard and £100 for the Committee of Reference in Pharmacy, thus leaving a surplus to December 31st, 1910, of £1349 3s. 2d., not a large amount considering that the period since the current B.P. was published is nearly 12 years.

On Monday, March 13, Bro. G. R. H. Clark was unanimously elected Worshipful Master of the Galen Lodge of Freemasons, No. 2394, in succession to Bro. G. E. Pearson. Bro. J. F. Harrington (president of the Pharmaceutical Society) who, as Senior Warden, was next in succession to Bro. Pearson, has, owing to the state of his health, stood aside on the present occasion, but will retain his warden's seat, and will probably follow the new worshipful master elect in the chair of the lodge. The Galen lodge is a very popular lodge with pharmacists and does much to promote good feeling and fellowship between the members of the craft.

Death of Professor Attfield.

By the death of Dr. Attfield, which occurred on March 18, at his residence, Ashlands, Watford, pharmacy loses a notable figure. Endowed with a vast amount of energy, possessed of a logical mind, and a genial disposition, he succeeded in making a name for himself where others, perhaps of a more brilliant temperament, might have failed. Few men indeed have left a deeper and more lasting impression on pharmacy. His connection with the Square as Professor of Practical Chemistry in the School of Pharmacy extended over 34 years, and during that time some 3000 students passed through his hands. To them his



personality endeared itself as a perpetual memory, and upon his retirement, in 1896, his former students, to the number of over 1000, presented him with a testimonial, which took the form of a silver tray and a silver tea and coffee service. He was one of the founders of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, for many years editor of its transactions, for seventeen years its senior secretary, and on two occasions its president. When he relinquished, in 1880, his official connection with the Conference he was presented with 500 volumes of general literature chosen by himself. His connection with the British Pharma-

copoeia lasted from 1882 to 1900. He was one of the three editors of the 1885 edition appointed by the General Medical Council, and to his labours may greatly be attributed the success of the Indian and Colonial Addendum of 1900. He was an honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society, and of over twenty foreign and colonial bodies. During his life time he accomplished a tremendous amount of work which it is impossible to recapitulate in this brief notice. Probably his work on Chemistry has made his name more widely known than any other individual achievement. Every pharmacist knows his "Attfield," and though it is now being superseded by more modern and advanced text books, it nevertheless plays an important part in the education of pharmacists in different parts of the Empire, where it is still a recognised text book in chemistry. Dr. Attfield's remains were cremated at his particular request. His funeral was attended by a large and representative number of friends and acquaintances and members of the different scientific societies with which he was associated during his life time. The School of Pharmacy was closed on the day of the funeral, as a mark of respect. Dr. Attfield, who was 75 years old at the time of his death, left two daughters to survive him, his only son, Dr. Harvey Attfield, predeceasing him in 1908, after giving promise of a career in medicine as eminent as had been that of his respected and esteemed father in chemistry.

The following letter, from Professor Attfield, will be read with interest:—

"Ashlands," Watford, Herts,
20th Nov., 1905.

Dear Mr. Shillinglaw,—

I thank you much for your letter of Oct. 11th, enclosing the Victoria State "Recommendations" respecting the future revision of the British Pharmacopoeia, 1898, and Addendum of 1900. If the other colonies and India act with equal enthusiasm the next British Pharmacopoeia will even be more truly and completely an *Imperial* British Pharmacopoeia than is the current issue. In spite of the infirmities of age (I am over 70), and of certain assimilative disabilities attached to the wonderful and successful gastric operation I underwent two years ago—which have obliged me, under immediate penalty of insomnia, to give up brain work, and to avoid all worry—my muscles and organs generally are so sound and strong that I have every reason humbly to believe I shall live to see the issue of the next and more complete form of our *Imperial* British Medicine Book "by authority." I started the idea of the Imperialisation of the work in 1865, just 40 years ago. I brought the idea before the General Medical Council in 1886, the Council adopted it in 1893. My efforts in the cause were officially recognised both by the Medical Council and the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society—can you wonder I desire to live long enough to see the more complete fruition of the seed sown so long ago, and nutured so devotedly by me until great medical and pharmaceutical organisations took up its development.

It is many years since I saw your signature for the first time; I was glad to see it again.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN ATTFIELD.

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED ARTICLES.

Pharmacopœial Ointments.

BY PETER BOA, PH.C.

In a previous paper (*P.J.*, March 24th, 1906) I discussed somewhat fully the preparation of paraffin ointment and two other ointments of which it forms the basis. I propose in the present communication to deal with some more of the official ointments prepared with paraffin bases, taking them in the order in which they are placed in the Pharmacopœia.

Unguentum Acidi Salicylici was for many years unknown and neglected both by prescribers and members of the public. Of late years it has been more in use. The official ointment has as its basis paraffin ointment. Where an extensive application of the ointment is required it is admirable. The nature of the action of salicylic acid, however, is such that generally its application is desired to be restricted to a definite area. For such purpose the official ointment does not serve; it spreads too much. An increased proportion of hard paraffin stiffens it, but when stiffened sufficiently to prevent spreading it tends to scale off. Hydrous wool fat appears to fulfil the requirement of a basis that adheres well and spreads little beyond the localised surface to which it is applied. I suggest this as an alternative basis. The salicylic acid is directed to be "in powder." I would also suggest that it be put on the same footing as boric acid in boric acid ointment and ordered to be "in very fine powder." This is of considerable importance. Salicylic acid is a much more active medicament than boric acid.

Unguentum Creosoti and Unguentum Eucalypti.—These two are prepared in the same way. They are the same strength in active constituent, and the proportion of hard and soft paraffin is the same. The direction to melt the hard and soft paraffin together, add the active constituent, and stir till cold does not constitute a philosophic process. Both creosote and oil of eucalyptus are volatile. Their addition to a hot liquid produces considerable volatilisation, especially when dispersal of the volatile material is assisted by constant stirring. The proportion of hard paraffin employed produces a very stiff ointment—much too stiff for facility in use. The official paraffin ointment used instead of the basis specially ordered

produces an ointment of a consistence which is appreciated in use. My suggestion in regard to these two ointments is that paraffin ointment should be substituted for the basis ordered, and the use of heat discontinued. The respective medicaments can be quite readily incorporated with the basis in the cold. In many places neither ointment is in great demand. In practice, therefore, it would be a convenience to be able to prepare a small quantity when required. In the case of eucalyptus ointment this would also be for the good of the ointment. The more recently prepared the better it is.

Unguentum Glycerini Plumbi Subacetatis.—I have no criticism of this ointment to offer, unless in passing to remark that the official synonym "lead acetate ointment" is unfortunate. I have known more than one person presumably familiar with the Pharmacopœia who had difficulty in finding it from this description.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Ammoniati appears to be quite satisfactory. It is seen in prescriptions probably as frequently as any of the official ointments.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis Dilutum.—This, along with the stronger ointment, will probably be omitted from the next Pharmacopœia. They are only suited for veterinary practice.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi. —This has come largely into use and seems to meet with the approval of prescribers. From time to time the suggestion has been made to prepare this ointment with the oxide newly precipitated, and while yet in a moist state. After experimentation and consideration of the subject, I am not prepared to recommend any change. The condition of the oxide as usually found in pharmaceutic circles is such that it can be made into a perfectly smooth uniform ointment with the particles of oxide extremely minute. There is, too, in the official formula a guarantee of accuracy of strength which may not exist in a process involving the handling of a moist precipitate. If the presence of moisture be deemed an advantage, a few drops used to rub down the oxide before admixture with the soft paraffin will meet the requirement efficiently.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri. —The red mercuric oxide is directed to be "in very fine powder." When reduced to this condition it is no longer red. The official description is, therefore, somewhat of a misnomer. My suggestion is that yellow mercuric oxide should be substituted for the red, the same strength and basis retained, and the name changed to Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi Forte.

Unguentum Iodoformi does not call for remark.

Unguentum Plumbi Acetatis.—This ointment is improved by triturating the lead acetate with twice its weight of water previous to incorporation with the basis, an equal weight of which can be omitted in order to retain the same strength.

Unguentum Plumbi Carbonatis and Unguentum Plumbi Iodidi are not important, and are quite good made from the official formulæ.—*Pharm. Journal.*

Cudbear Colouring.

BY HENRY O. A. HUEGEL.

The chief difficulty in colouring various preparations is encountered in the absence of uniformity of colour in different specimens of the preparations as dispensed by pharmacists. The cause of this was the object sought by the writer. Three samples of powdered cudbear were used in experiments, one having been purchased about two years ago, and the others from two different supply houses within the past month. All of these yielded infusions of the same colour when 15 grains were macerated with a pint of water for twenty-four hours.

Likewise when macerated with a mixture of alcohol, 1 part, and water, 2 parts, and then macerated with a mixture of ½ fl. oz. of solution potassium hydroxide and 1 pint of water; likewise ½ oz. diluted hydrochloric acid with 1 pint of water.

The results would indicate that the fault does not lie with any variation in the quality of cudbear. The difficulty of exhausting the drug in percolation owing to the nature of cudbear is no doubt the cause of the variation in colour.

In making tincture of cudbear the drug was mixed with sand, percolated slowly, and the last part of the percolate gave evidence of having practically exhausted the drug. The tincture, however, gives less colour to all preparations than a corresponding amount of the drug will give, as is evidenced by specimens made. A standardisa-

tion of the drug is not indicated as necessary by the experimentation, and standardisation of the tincture would be very difficult owing to the wide variation of results in making the tincture.

To macerate the drug with the otherwise finished product is deemed by the writer to be preferred to any other procedure.

Pharm. Jour.

Syrupus Ferri Iodidi.

BY JOHN K. THUM, PH.G.

The addition to syrup of ferrous iodide of dilute hypophosphorous acid as a preservative as recommended by the Pharmacopœia is not only objectionable but unnecessary. Objectionable because it preserves it too well; the instability of ferrous iodide is what makes it so valuable as a therapeutic agent. The physician is certain of its decomposition in the human body and the consequent absorption and assimilation of the resulting iodine by the patient. A preservative, if it does not prevent this decomposition, at least retards it very materially. An uncorked bottle of the U.S.P. syrup of the iodide of iron exposed to the usual temperature of the laboratory the last six months shows no signs of the presence of free iodine; this is significant, to say the least.

It seems to the writer that the use of preservatives in medicines as well as in foods should not be encouraged by pharmacists.

We have been able to make a very fine syrup of ferrous iodide which keeps very well and does not liberate any free iodine by the simple expedient of doubling the amount of iron wire.

The working formula is as follows:—

Iron, in the form of fine bright wire, cut in small pieces ..	Gm. 25.0
Iodine	Gm. 41.5
Syrup.	
Distilled water, each, a sufficient quantity to make	Gm. 1.000

Introduce the iron into a flask of thin glass having a capacity of 500 C.c. and wash well with water several times, then add to it 150 C.c. of distilled water, and afterwards the iodine. Shake the mixture occasionally, and when the solution has acquired a greenish colour and is free from the odour of iodine boil it for five minutes. Then filter it through a folded filter paper placed in a funnel, the point of which dips below the surface of 700 Gm. of syrup contained in a tared vessel. When the liquid has run through wash the flask and filter with a mixture of 25 C.c. each of syrup and distilled water previously heated to the boiling point, then remove the funnel and add sufficient syrup to make the product weigh 1000 grammes. Keep the syrup in small, well-stoppered bottles.—*Pharm. Jour.*

A Study of Melting Point Determinations.

BY GEORGE A. MENGE.

The following recommendations relate to acetanilide, phenacetin, benzoic acid, camphoric acid, salicylic acid, tartaric acid, aconitine, ammonium, benzoate, antipyrine, apomorphine hydrochloride, atrophine, etc.:—

1. The so-called "melting point" should be carefully defined. Instead of a single value the definition should specify a melting interval representing a range of temperature within which a substance, in order to be considered of pharmacopœial standard, must melt completely, the beginning and end of melting being also clearly defined.

2. The decomposition point should be clearly differentiated from the melting point, and its determination should not be required as an official test, or at least not as a test of purity, until its value for such a purpose has been more definitely determined. As a means of distinguishing between compounds of similar appearance, but which decompose at different temperatures, the decomposition point determination is of value.

3. For all official melting point determinations the requirements should prescribe the application of a perfectly uniform method (or methods). The official method should involve apparatus which is as simple in units and in construction, as readily available, and as economical as is consistent with reasonable efficiency. In this connection recommendations with regard to the melting point bath for the class of compounds investigated are also included.

4. If feasible the use of official centigrade thermometers should be required for official melting point tests. Such a requirement should provide for uniformity of construction, including quantity and thickness of glass, length of thermometer, range of registration, size of bulb, etc., and stan-

dardisation. Correction of observed readings, because of emergent stem of the thermometer, should be required in accordance with a prescribed formula. If the requirement of an official thermometer is adopted an official table or curve of such corrections should be prepared and published in the pharmacopœia—if not then the corrections should be required of the individual manipulator.

5. Details of manipulation as applied to the official apparatus should be clearly described, and uniformity of practice therein rigidly required. Constant stirring of the melting point bath during an official test, and a uniform rate of heating of 3 deg. per minute, from 25 deg. below the melting point to the beginning of melting, and of 0.5 deg. per minute, during the melting interval, is recommended.

6. For the class of compounds considered requirements should provide that, as a preliminary to the official test, the compound must be so finely powdered as to pass through a 100-mesh sieve; and that the powdered substance must be dried for twenty-four hours in a desiccator over concentrated sulphuric acid. A sample of the powdered and dried substance for an official test should be sufficient to form a solid column (tapped down) 3 Mm. high in the bottom of a thin-walled capillary tube, the internal diameter of which is not less than 0.8 Mm. nor more than 1.25 Mm.—*Pharm. Journal.*

The Abuse of Drugs and the Sale of Patent Medicines.

A meeting of the Medico-Legal Society was held on March 21st at 11; Chandos-street, London, W.; Sir John Tweedy, F.R.C.S., in the chair. There was a large attendance of medical men and members of the legal profession specially interested in medico-legal problems. A paper was read by Mr. H. Wippell Gadd, pharmacist and barrister-at-law, entitled:—

How Far can the Abuse of Drugs be Prevented by Law?

At the outset of his paper Mr. Gadd dealt with the question "What is a drug?" He pointed out that by the Sale of Foods and Drugs Act, 1875, Section 2, it was enacted that "the term drug shall include medicines for internal or external use." He took it that the function of a medicine was to correct irregularities caused by disease, and in speaking of the abuse of drugs he confined himself to those which were more actively poisonous, although by no means only to those which were scheduled legally as poisons in the Pharmacy Acts. He said that the subject of the abuse of drugs might be divided as follows:—(1) Criminal and vicious abuse; (2) abuses caused by the administration of drugs ostensibly for the relief of suffering and cure of disease by persons who were not competent to judge of their suitability for particular cases. This may be subdivided into (a) the prescribing of medicines by unqualified persons to sufferers for gain; (b) the offering broadcast of reputed remedies for specific complaints, *i.e.*, the sale of nostrums and patent medicines; (c) the sale and administration of drugs for complaints which have been self-diagnosed; (d) the unauthorised use of medicines originally prescribed by a duly qualified practitioner for a particular patient in a specific state at a certain time. Mr. Gadd went very fully into his subject, and dealing with the criminal and vicious use of drugs, he said that this practice was but little restrained by English law. Legislation had been aimed apparently rather at punishing offenders than at preventing offences. The various Acts of Parliament and important cases in the courts affecting the practice were very clearly explained by the speaker, who was able to quote a large amount of valuable information appertaining to the practice under consideration. Coming to the question of unqualified prescribing, it appeared from the paper that the only statutes directly restricting unqualified practice in this country was the Apothecaries Act, 1815, Section 20, of which prohibited persons who were not legally qualified as medical practitioners from acting or prescribing as apothecaries. What was acting as an apothecary was not defined, but had been considered in a series of cases. The element of doubt was chiefly in regard to what was sometimes called "counter-prescribing" by pharmacists. If an examination of the patient was made, followed by the prescribing and supplying of a remedy, there would seem to be no doubt that a technical offence at least was committed, but it was not so clear whether suggesting a remedy for a self-diagnosed complaint was acting as an apothecary. If that was so it was extremely doubtful whether

it would be good public policy to strictly enforce the Act. Concerning the sale of nostrums and patent Medicines, Mr. Gadd pointed out that the law allows anyone to manufacture and put up for sale medicines for human use, and label them with such fantastic virtues as a vivid imagination may suggest, provided only that if in the exuberance of his verbosity the proprietor claims that either his preparation will cure disease, or that he, and he alone, knoweth the secret of its composition, he is taxed to the extent of some 12½ per cent. of the value he puts upon his remedy, with the compensating advantage of receiving an official acknowledgment which, to the illiterate, seems to lend authority to audacity. Acts of Parliament and standard cases in connection with this part of the subject were also quoted by the speaker. "Is it not possible," he asked, "that in some amendment, or rather extension of this practice, there might be found a germ of a possible solution of the vexed question of proprietary articles and secret remedies? Is it futile to ask in the present state of public opinion, even if it be desirable, for prohibitive or drastically restrictive legislation?" He was quite aware that such legislation would be strenuously opposed, but was it not called for in the interests of public health and morality, and was it beyond the wit of Parliamentary draughtsmen to frame some Bill which would protect the public, without doing serious injury to interests which had become vested by long use?

Dr. Tunnicliffe also read a paper on

Patent Medicines.

and stated that he believed pharmacists were in sympathy with any movement to control the sale of such medicines, and this was also true to a great extent of the officers of the P.A.T.A. He thought that the quacks had been somewhat restrained by the operation of the extended schedule of the Pharmacy Act, 1908, but there was still a great deal of fraud going on in the way of selling simple drugs at exorbitant prices. Apart from the financial injury done in this way to poor persons, great harm was caused by the delay in seeking proper treatment for disease. He was strongly of opinion that the fancy names which were given to some products should be regulated by authority. They should not refer to the diseases which they were reputed to cure, for example, it was unfortunate that acetanilide was known as antifebrin, and phenazonum as antipyrin, for the antipyretic properties of these substances were the least important that they possessed. He thought that the Pharmacopœia title, "Liq. Trinitrini," as a fancy name for solution of nitroglycerin was a particularly happy instance of suitable nomenclature. These powerful chemicals should not be readily accessible to the general public. There were almost as many deaths recorded from the use of unscheduled poisons as from scheduled; in 1909 there being 129 deaths from scheduled poisons, and 116 from unscheduled poisons. The taking of medicinal tablets was becoming an established domestic custom, and in country houses a selection of such was part of the furniture of every well-appointed guest chamber. He thought that many obscure modern ailments might be traced to this modern habit. He calculated that some 2½ millions was spent by the people of this country on stamped medicines, representing an expenditure of about 1s. to 1s. 6d. per head. He was strongly of opinion that diachylon should be scheduled. He also referred to the large sale of acetanilide as a cure for headaches and neuralgia under various fancy names, and the presence of colchicum in gout specifics, and many preparations containing bromides in varying quantity.

An Optical Debut.

BY "M.P.S., D.B.O.A."

The calling of the chemist must make for procrastination, or surely there would have been a more rapid awakening to the possibilities offering in the field of optical supplies. Like many another, I failed to appreciate those opportunities till I found a business demanding the dual qualification. Equally had I failed to understand the imperative need for a skilled knowledge rather than a dabbling in spectacles. My own particular requirements and procedure it may be of interest to write about, to help other pharmacists to a better understanding of these things where such is wanted. Given time, opportunity, and money, the shortest cut, undoubtedly, is to go to London and devote a couple of months to practical work and theoretical study, finishing up with the qualifying examination.

Otherwise one must plod through the theory as time permits and give a much shorter time to practical tuition. I speak of the average provincial who has not the chance of attending technical lectures in the required subjects. So far as the rival qualifying bodies are concerned I do not profess to know much, nor could I obtain a reliable disinterested expert opinion. Only this had I to go upon—both the specialist tutors to whom I wrote agreed that whilst the F.S.M.C. was probably considered the better qualification, yet the examination was academic compared with the practical tests of the British Optical Association. I wanted useful every-day knowledge, of course, but I must confess that time was the great factor that decided my taking the B.O.A. examination. The work I did is certainly calculated to turn out practical opticians. That is a point worth noting, especially to those who complain that our Minor Examination is too "bookish." To revert to my tutorial experiences. I went to London in October and sat for the Dioptric Examination of the B.O.A. at the end of November. During that time I attended daily at an optical institute for private, practical and theoretical teaching. My evenings I devoted to hard reading, and Saturdays to exploring wholesale houses and retail shop gazing. The latter was necessary as I wanted to pick up all the hints I could for future business use. The work itself I found very interesting and far from strenuous. Still, one must not forget that to a Minor man, with a fair groundwork in mathematics and light, it would not be so difficult to take up the threads.

To come to the examination itself, I presented myself at the University of London for the two practical sections on Tuesday, November 22nd. The fifty candidates had been previously divided up, and at the outset I was put to work for one hour on "Frames and Prescriptions." Placed on the bench before me I found a package containing three pairs of spectacles with the request to write such particulars concerning them as would ensure an exact duplicate being supplied by a maker. No practical man would fail to do this in the time given. I took the full hour. The power of the lenses had to be gauged by means of the case of trial lenses (which each candidate had to provide for himself or herself), the process being known as "neutralising." Next I was sent to "Optical Bench," which to the uninitiated savours of the workshop, but really means practical experiments. I was invited to take my choice of two from five given. First I calculated the focal length of a convex lens, and secondly "traced a ray through a plate of glass," answering questions upon the laws of refraction.

Returning from the dungeons in charge of a commissionaire, I then had to tackle "Frame Bending" under the eagle eye of an expert. Two eye-glass frames and a spectacle frame were wobbled from the normal, and I had to put them to rights with the tools I had brought. As the official report recently said, this test is nothing to the optician proper whose daily work it is, but provides terrors for the chemist candidate. I quite agreed. Neither my operations nor my tools met with great approval, and I gladly left the gentleman behind the table to continue his courteous inquiries elsewhere. "Face Measurements" again offered no difficulties really, but I spent quite as long as I ought in measuring the face of a patient for a pair of spectacles and in recording my data.

The last subject of the morning, "Special Lenses," was a nice talk over the various kinds of lenses used and the identifying of microscopic sections of the eye, with a few questions on anatomy. The afternoon was devoted to Subjective Sight Testing, and here, though a novice, I felt confident, as constant practice had made me sure of my methods. Quite one of the last, I did not meet with any great difficulty in arriving at corrections. Both my "patients" seemed somewhat weary, which, whilst of no help to me, I believe the examiners made allowance for. Two tests were made with dummy lenses, with different examiners and different men. I proceeded by means of the Sutcliffe astigmatic chart and completed my corrections well within the allotted time. A few questions were put by each examiner, and I was free to go. Wednesday was wholly given up to the written papers on Physical and Physiologic Optics, Anatomy and Physiology and Photometry. The papers were good from my point of view, and I made the best use of the six hours allowed.

So much for the examination, which seems a fair test, and stands in relation to

the higher fellowship grade much as our Minor and Major, with this difference that, so far as I can see, it seems more essential at the present time for the optician to take the higher diploma than the pharmacist. Finally, I was told it was a mistake to treat optics as a side-line. From my limited experience I am inclined to agree. Nevertheless, from what I have seen of the optical world I think the pharmaceutical body offers an excellent recruiting ground for opticians to strengthen their ranks. For instance, the British Optical Association might well give pharmaceutical chemists some exemptions in the lower grade to induce them to swell their fellowship roll. The chemist optician seems a most reasonable combination, and ought to be encouraged.

Pharm. Jour.

NOTES AND ABSTRACTS.

Adhesive Plaster Garter in Treatment of Varicose Veins.—The author's method consists in winding a few turns of cotton cloth, about 10 Cm. wide, around the leg below the knee, and winding over this three or four spiral turns of a strip of adhesive plaster about 4 Cm. wide, making the plaster form a band about 6 Cm. wide. This plaster garter is drawn tight enough to compress the superficial veins, but not so tight as to cause stasis. When it works loose enough for the blade of a pair of scissors to be introduced beneath it, it is removed, and a new one applied. Varicose ulcers heal rapidly below this garter, and, in the opinion of the author, it will be found useful in all cases in which operations are contra-indicated.

Patients' Rights in Copies of Prescriptions is discussed by the *Lancet*. The question arises out of the following circumstances:—A pharmacist made up a prescription for a patient more than twelve years ago, kept a copy of it in his books, and from that copy dispensed the prescription on subsequent occasions for the benefit of the same customer. He has recently been asked by a solicitor, who is a relative of the patient, and presumably has the patient's authority for making the demand, to supply a copy of the prescription, and he has replied by declining to do so. "Legal proceedings" have since been threatened, presumably with a view to compelling the druggist to make from his books a copy of the copy contained in them, and to hand it to the patient, who at one time obtained the original from a medical man, and who possibly has lost it. The comments of the *Lancet* are as follows:—"So far as the information before us enables us to do so, we have considered the matter, and on our side we ask this question: In the absence of any express contract to supply copies at any future date on demand, is there any contract to do so on the part of the druggist to be implied from what takes place when a patient brings him a medical man's prescription in order that it may be made up? In the ordinary circumstances of such a case we cannot conceive that there is any implied contract of this kind, and apart from a contract express or implied we do not see how any right enforceable by law to have a copy so made can arise. We are not aware of any custom requiring a druggist to furnish copies of prescriptions on demand, or of any case in which such a claim as that described has been carried to a court of law." There is no doubt that this view of the matter is correct.—*Phar. Journal.*

Salvarsan or "606" as dioxy-diamino-arsenobenzol-dihydrochloride is familiarly known, is the subject of editorial comment in the *British Medical Journal*, where it is suggested that the use of "606" as a name should now be given up, as being nothing more than a convenient piece of laboratory slang. The same journal conveys a warning against the treatment of patients with the compound by persons having no claim to medical knowledge and skill, and points out that all the organic arsenic compounds are two-edged weapons which may do good, or, with imprudent use, a great deal of irreparable harm. The article concludes thus: "The number of deaths which can be attributed to salvarsan is small, but cases have occurred, and it would appear that the supposed immunity from optical atrophy which was believed to distinguish salvarsan from other organic arsenic preparations is not invariable. A man who found himself hopelessly blind for life would be justified in thinking the cure worse than the disease."—*Phar. Journal.*

Detannated Tincture of Cinchona.—Take ground cinchona No. 60, 200 grams.; magnesia, calcined, light, 34 grams.; Ammonia water, 300 grams.; Diluted alcohol, a sufficient quantity. Mix the ground cinchona with the calcined magnesia, then moisten with all of the ammonia water and allow the mixture to stand twenty-four hours. Then remove to trays and dry thoroughly in a hot room and again reduce to about a 60 powder. Now macerate with sufficient diluted alcohol for six hours, then pack the mixture firmly in a percolator and proceed as with the regular tincture cinchona U.S.P., using diluted alcohol throughout and adjusting to U.S.P. alkaloidal strength and making the final product just acid to litmus paper.

This formula is offered for the reason that the formula of the National Formulary, III., will not work out a product of full alkaloidal strength. In our experience, covering four trials, only one-quarter to one-third strength was obtained.

Pleasant Disinfectant for Rooms.—Camphor, 20 Gms.; chlorinated lime, 50 Gms.; alcohol, 50 Gms.; water, 58 Gms.; oil of eucalyptus, 1; oil of cloves, 1. The mixing of the ingredients should be effected in a roomy vessel kept cool. A few drops of the mixture are placed in a plate in the room to be disinfected.—*Bull. Gén. de Therap.*, October 23, 1910, 592.

THE AUSTRALASIAN.

Journal of Pharmacy,

Published on the 20th of each Month.

The Organ of Pharmacy in the Australasian Colonies. Devoted to the advancement of Pharmaceutical knowledge, and to the advocacy of a more thorough education and practical training for all persons engaged in preparing and dispensing medicines, drugs, and chemicals. It is issued gratis to the members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia in

Victoria,	South Australia,
New South Wales,	Tasmania,
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Queensland,	Fiji.

And to non-members at 10s. per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Advertisements, remittances and all business communications to be addressed to The College of Pharmacy, Swanston St., Melbourne.

Communications for the Editorial Department of this Journal must be addressed to The Editor, Swanston St., Melbourne.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Contributions of any items of interest are invited.

Advertisements to be inserted in the next issue should be received by the Publisher not later than the 14th of each month.

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Telephone 643.

Readers are respectfully requested to mention this Journal when acting on information obtained from it.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Sale of Methylated Spirits.—Some attention has been drawn during the last few months to the increase in the sale of methylated spirits, more especially on Sunday mornings, and the police have been making inquiries into the matter, with the result that in some districts it is found that it was being used for human consumption. The law, as it at present stands places no restraint on the sale of methylated spirit when sold for legitimate purposes, but when sold as liquor, for human consumption, the seller would render himself liable to prosecution under the Licensing Act for sly grog selling. It was considered that the methylation of spirits with wood naphtha and pyridine liquid was a sufficient protection against their use for human consumption, but this does not appear to be the case, and the Comptroller-General of Customs has now instructed the Government Analyst to suggest some methylating substance which, while not destroying the spirits for commercial and manufacturing purposes, will effectually prevent its going into consumption as liquor.

Reciprocity with Great Britain.—The following is a copy of a letter received from the Secretary for External Affairs, Melbourne, with reference to reciprocity between Great Britain and the States of the Commonwealth:—

Melbourne, 20th March, 1911.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, forwarding copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of your Conference, relative to the question of reciprocity of certificates between the pharmacists of Great Britain and those of the Commonwealth, and to inform you that the matter has been submitted to the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth in London with a view to getting the question settled—I have, etc., Atlee Hunt,
Secretary.

The Abolition of Duty on Rectified Spirits.—The Minister for Customs (Mr. Tudor) received a deputation on the 11th May representing Friendly Societies' dispensaries of the Commonwealth, to ask for the abolition of the duty on rectified spirits of wine used for medicinal purposes by dispensaries. The present duty is 13s. per proof gallon. Mr. Fenton, M.H.R., introduced the deputation. He said that over 68,000 persons were directly associated with the dispensaries in the Commonwealth. Mr. Mathews, M.H.R., said that the Friendly Societies' dispensaries did not compete with the chemists; and, in view of the great work done by them, consideration should be given to their wishes in the matter of duty. Mr. Higginson (president of the Friendly Societies' Dispensaries' Conference) stated

that 288,000 persons derived benefit from the dispensaries in Australia. No Government should make a revenue out of suffering humanity. The duty amounted to about 650 per cent. If it were abolished greater benefits could be given by the Friendly Societies and salaries could be increased. Mr. Tudor, in reply, said that if it was within his power to make the position easier he would be glad to do it. If the spirit could be denatured it might be possible to relieve the dispensaries; but that was a matter for chemists. No doubt every hospital in the community would ask to share in the relief; and if anything were done proper wording for the safeguarding of the revenue would have to be adopted. At present spirits denatured under Departmental by-law could be obtained for 1s. a gallon if imported, and free if Australian manufactured. But he would consider the matter, and do what was desired if he possibly could.

The publication of the statement made by Mr. Tudor was widely discussed, and telegrams were received from the other States, urging that a protest should at once be made to the Minister against the granting of any such concession, and that the statement made by Mr. Higginson that the dispensaries did not compete with chemists was erroneous. It was considered that if any concession was granted to dispensaries, hospitals and pharmacists should also participate. The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society decided to at once take action in the matter, and Mr. Shillinglaw had an interview with the Comptroller-General of Customs, and asked that an appointment might be made for the Minister to receive a deputation. Mr. Lockyer said that the Minister had informed the deputation from the Dispensaries that if it was within his power to make the position as to the abolition of duty on rectified spirits easier, he would be glad to do it. The consideration of the matter had, however, shown so many difficulties that it seemed impossible to comply with the request of the deputation Nothing had been done, or would be done, without giving an opportunity to those who had entered a protest to be heard. Mr. Lockyer promised, before any decision was arrived at, to communicate with the Council.

Eight O'Clock Closing.—The petition, which for the last nine months has been in the hands of Messrs. Rankin and Church, and has been signed by a large number of chemists in Melbourne and suburbs, was presented by Mr. Rankin to the Department of Labour some weeks ago with a request that a regulation migh, be gazetted making it compulsory for all pharmacies (and Friendly Society dispensaries) throughout the metropolitan area, to be closed at 8 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and 10 p.m. on Fridays. The signatures to this petition require to be verified by the Town Clerks of the various municipalities, and this will no doubt take some time. When this has been completed, if the signatories to the petition are found to be in a majority (which they claim to be by a substantial margin), the necessary regulation will be gazetted, and the compulsory hours of closing will be enforced as and from a date to be fixed by the regulation. Mr. Rankin states that up to the present time he has received no intimation from the Department, and it is not probable that the earlier hours will come into effect before July 1st.

The Australasian Pharmaceutical Formulary. — The draft copy of the A.P.F. has now been completed, and tenders have been invited for printing it. These are now under consideration by the Editorial Committee. The work will be put in hand almost immediately, and copies of the new edition, which will consist of about 90 pages, should be available about the end of July, for distribution in the various States.

VICTORIA.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on May 10. Present: Mr. Lacey (in the chair), and Messrs. Bennell, Farmer, Francis, Ogg and Towl. An apology was received from Mr. Strutt.

Correspondence.—From C. J. Gabriel, Abbotsford, asking if the law permitted the use of the words "Herbal Pharmacy" in connection with a herbalist's business. It was resolved that inquiries be made, and that if it was found that the title was being exhibited, a request be made to have it removed, failing which legal steps would have to be taken.

A. Bell, Inglewood, forwarding a dispensing bottle, which had contained lysol, bearing the label of a chemist, and stating that in his opinion the writing on the label was that of a medical man who dispensed his own prescriptions. A reply was sent stating that no doubt gross carelessness had been shown in sending out lysol in a dispensing bottle, and that persons so doing rendered themselves liable to prosecution. Unfortunately the evidence did not support any legal action being taken, as although the bottle bore the brand of a well-known chemist, there was no evidence to show it had been used as a container for lysol on his authority.

Thomas Ward, Hon. Sec., U.F.S.D., Williamstown, asking if a branch dispensary at Newport would require to be under the control of a duly registered chemist. Informed that by the Friendly Societies Act provision was made for dispensing medicines by means of a registered pharmaceutical chemist to members of Friendly Societies, and that the Act made no provision for exempting branch dispensaries from this obligation.

James W. Gee, Maidstone, England, asking if the preliminary examination and apprenticeship in England would be recognised in Victoria. Informed that if the apprenticeship had been served under executed articles for a period of four years it would be recognised, together with the preliminary examination, in the curriculum required in Victoria.

Department of Public Health, in reference to the appointment of an Advisory Board, in connection with applications for appointment as Public Analysts, and stating that it was proposed that such Board should be constituted, and should consist of the Federal Government Analyst, the State Government Analyst, and a nominee of the Pharmacy Board, who was a qualified food analyst, and asking the Board to nominate a gentleman having the qualification referred to. The matter was discussed at some length. Mr. Lacey said he thought that as the Federal and State Government Analysts fully represented the work to be done in that section, it would be desirable for the Board to nominate a gentleman possessing the dual qualification of medicine and pharmacy to represent Toxicology and Medicine, and he therefore moved that the name of Dr. F. Hobill Cole be submitted for approval as the nominee of the Board. The resolution was seconded and carried.

Evan James, 54 Greville-street, Prahran, stating that his certificate of registration had been lost, and requesting that a fresh certificate might be issued. Informed that no duplicate certificates of registration could be issued.

A communication was received from the Chief Secretary, through the Health Department, asking for a report in reference to the sale of morphia, which, after consideration, was furnished.

Applications for Registration.—The following applicants having furnished the necessary stantory declarations were registered:—John Morris McInerney, Mount Gambier, South Australia; Charles Douglas Atkinson, Kerang; passed Final Examination, Victoria. Charles Richards, Grand View House, Albert-street, East Melbourne, Certificate Pharmacy Board of Cape Town.

Certificates of Competency were granted to Walter Joseph Williams, 40 Fitzroy-street, Milson's Point, Sydney; Carl Loxton, 37 South Crescent, Northcote; John Harrison Heily, Rochester.

Apprentices' Indentures Registered:—The following apprenticeship indentures were registered:—Ethel Elizabeth Drew, apprenticed to Mr. Frank Buckhurst, Melbourne; Aldyth Bisset Longmore, to Mr. F. Longmore, Melbourne; Irene Myrtle Hearn, to Miss Kathleen Hope, Albert Park; Bertha Altson, to Mr. H. A. H. Grounds, South Melbourne.

Names Erased from Register.—The names of the following deceased persons were erased from the Register:—William Henry Frost, 12 Lobb-street, Brunswick; John Lay, 15 Lock-street, St. Kilda; Geoffrey Cheshire, Malop-street, Geelong; Felix Maximilian Franz Reader, Dimboola.

Prosecutions.—The registrar laid on the table the report of the prosecutions at Prahran, in which convictions had been obtained, and heavy fines imposed.

The questions for the June examinations were discussed and agreed to.

Reports were received from the police in cases of death from poison, where inquests had been held. The treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement and the Board adjourned.

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held on May 3. Present: Mr. Pickford (in the chair), and Messrs. Bailey, Cossar, Francis, Imes, Kernot, Strutt and Taylor. Apologies were received from Messrs. Champion, Church, Owen and Rankin.

Correspondence.—A letter was received from the Chief Health Officer, Tasmania, in reference to the inclusion of the A. P. F. as a standard under the Tasmanian Food and Drugs Act 1910. The letter stated that under section 15 of that Act, drugs were to comply with tests specified in the British Pharmacopoeia or the British Pharmaceutical Codex. The Act, which was later than those of the other States, specifically mentioned the Codex, a recommendation of the Sydney Food and Drugs Conference. Had the Conference recommended the inclusion of the Australasian Formulary that would also have been included in the Act. With regard to the Regulations shortly to be published, these would be published by authority of the Minister in a separate list. Thus from time to time should occasion arise for exempting any drug or preparation in the A. P. F. such could be done. The opinion of the Pharmacy Board was that it was not necessary to make any reference to the A.P.F. in the new Regulations. It was resolved that the Pharmacy Board be written to asking the reason of the objection to the inclusion of the A. P. F. in the Regulations.

The Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland wrote, in reference to the incorporation of that Society, stating that he had been instructed to ascertain the cost and conditions under which this might be done, and to furnish a report on the subject for presentation to the annual meeting to be held in August next.

Dr. T. S. Hall, secretary of the Royal Society of Victoria, asking to be furnished with particulars as to the periodicals and publications of Societies in the Society's library, which had been added since the last list was furnished. The information asked for was supplied.

Alteration of Articles.—The secretary reported that the amended Articles of Association which were passed at the meeting held on April 10, had been forwarded to the Registrar-General for registration, in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act.

Report of Business and Education Committees.—The combined committees met on May 1, to consider a letter which had been received from Professor Ewart, in reference to the class in Botany, and also to deal with the vacancy likely to occur through the resignation of Mr. McAlpine. It was resolved that the Education Committee be empowered to take the matter into consideration, with power to act. A communication from the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, asking the opinion of the Society as to the suggestion that all the societies should adopt the title of Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, adding in each State a branch name, was also considered. It was resolved that the committee saw no reason why the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland should not adopt the title of Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, Queensland branch. On the motion of Mr. Kernot, the committee's report was received and adopted.

Public Analyst's Board.—Mr. Bailey said he noticed that the Pharmacy Board had been asked to nominate a representative on the Advisory Board. He thought that the Council might have been asked to join in the nomination, and moved that a letter be written to the Health Department asking that the Council might be afforded an opportunity of making a nomination for the position. The resolution was carried.

Letters of condolence were ordered to be forwarded to Mr. J. Champion, on the death of his mother, and Mrs. O. A. Sayce, on the death of her husband.

The monthly financial statement was submitted, and after general business had been dealt with the Council adjourned.

DENTAL.

Dental Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting was held on the 25th of April, 1911; Mr. Iliffe in the chair.

Mr. Francis Henry Gough, having passed the *sine curriculo* examination, applied for registration as a dentist. The application was approved.

Dr. F. B. Reid, of Sydney-road, Coburg, applied for registration as a dentist under section 11 of the Dentists Act, 1910. The application was approved.

Several applications were received under section 13 of the Dentists Act, 1910, and were duly considered by the Board.

The applications of Messrs. C. G. Imes, South Melbourne, and Geo. A. May, Richmond, were approved of.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

The Board met on May 9, under the presidency of Mr. A. Wadsworth. There were also present Messrs. Ll. P. Williams, T. M. Snelson, W. Short, and T. S. Loney. An apology was received from Mr. W. Blackall.

Treasurer's Statement submitted—Cash in bank, £221 18s. 7d.

Pharmacists Registered—Albert William Dimmock, Sydney (on certificate of Pharmacy Board of Queensland). The application of Walter Joseph Williams, Milson's Point, North Sydney (on certificate of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria) was granted subject to the production of his certificate of registration in Victoria. He was granted a poisons license on the same conditions. A poisons license was granted to Mr. Dimmock.

Storekeepers' Annual Poisons Licenses granted—R. Heaton, Gurrmudah; Richard Matchett, Minmi; Thomas A. McPherson, Curlewis; Hamilton Lewis O'Donnell, Moulamain; Robert Boothy, Sandy Creek; Thomas Percival Graham, Berry. Renewals were granted to F. W. Kidd, Martinsville, and Stanley S. Allen, Wolumla.

Indentures Registered—Leo Roy Phillips to E. J. Kevin, Forbes; Francis Laracy to Frederick Hearne, Bathurst.

Transfer of Indentures—A. E. Schwinghammer, from J. L. Henderson to G. A. Kennedy, Manly; P. O. Medlicott, from E. E. Medlicott to F. P. Gray, Bondi.

Registration.—A letter was read from William Tait, of Parkes, stating that the Banco Court in 1902 had ruled that he was entitled to registration and asking that some amicable arrangement be arrived at by which he could receive his certificate of registration. It was resolved that no amicable arrangement could be arrived at, and that all the Board could do was to administer the Act as they found it.

Breach of Pharmacy Act.—A letter was received from the police at Taree intimating that Thomas Frederick Smith, of Taree, had been fined £2 and costs, or in default one month's imprisonment, for having carried on the business of a pharmacist without having a registered pharmacist in charge of his pharmacy.

Poisons Bill and Pharmacy Act Amendment Bills.—The Registrar brought this matter under the notice of the Board, and it was decided to ask the Treasurer to receive a deputation on the subject.

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

The Council met on May 9. Present:—Messrs. A. Wadsworth (president), W. Short, Ll. P. Williams, T. S. Loney, A. E. Sharpe, A. E. Durno, and T. M. Snelson.

Treasurer's Statement submitted—Cash in bank, £110 16s. 9d.; Savings bank, £383 11s. 9d.; defence fund, £100; total, £594 8s. 6d. Benevolent fund, £35 12s. 7d.

New members—S. J. Farley, Alexandria; F. Leeder, Kogarah; G. H. Kennedy, Manly; Frederick G. West, Glebe.

Diploma granted—C. P. Fincham.

Australian Formulary.—A letter was received from Mr. R. C. Cowley, secretary of the Pharmaceutical Conference, in reference to the attitude of Tasmania in objecting to the new Australian formulary being made standard under the Food and Drug regulations in Tasmania, stating that the protest he had sent to the Chief Health Officer of Tasmania and to the Pharmacy Board of the State would have greater weight if it were backed up by letters sent direct from the Sydney Society and Board. It was decided to accede to the request and support the protest.

Early Closing Movement.—This matter was referred to by the president, and was the subject of brief discussion. Some time ago as the result of a public meeting, a committee was appointed to bring the subject of the Early Closing of Chemists' Shops before the Minister. The president suggested that the Council should join with the committee and wait upon the Minister as Parliament would shortly reassemble and it was wise to bring the matter under the Minister's notice without delay. The proposal was adopted.

Guaranteed Drugs and Foods.—Mr. Snelson brought under the notice of the Council a statement made to him by a friend to the effect that he had been informed by an officer of the Health Department that it was necessary for him to put guarantee labels on the drugs he prepared, so as to conform to the provisions of the Pure Food Act.

Messrs. Loney and Short explained that there was no obligation on the part of a manufacturer to put any guarantee label on his goods even though he had taken out a guarantee number under the Pure Food Act; but whenever the word guarantee or warranted appeared on the label then there must be placed on the bottle the name and guarantee number of the manufacturer.

Sale of Poisons.—Attention has been drawn by the Sydney press to the urgent necessity for fresh legislation in regard to the sale of poisons throughout the State. The "Sunday Times" in dealing with the subject says that if evidence were wanted it would be found in the fact that seven deaths in Sydney alone during the past two months could be traced directly "to the sale of drugs of a poisonous nature, but which were labelled 'non-poisonous' and sold as such." It goes on to say that "if so many lives have been sacrificed in the city what must be the loss in the country districts, where there are practically no restrictions to prevent the sale of any 'make-up' passing under the head of medicine." On all sides it is considered that the present Poisons Act in this State is obsolete, being passed in 1876. Some hold to the opinion that it is worse than no measure at all, and being nothing but the remnants of a mutilated Act, is not suitable for a progressive State. Under its provisions the sale of scheduled poisons is generally prohibited, but there is nothing to prevent them being given away. Photographic materials are exempt—giving the right to any person to sell poisons for photographic purposes. This is the opinion of a well-known medical authority, who avers that he has on different occasions in Sydney purchased under the head of photographic material, jars containing cyanide of potassium commonly known as prussic acid. There is an absence of label, and though the word poison was not upon it, it was legally sold. Medicines dispensed by veterinary surgeons for animals under their treatment are exempt as well as fly-papers and packets of poisonous mixtures for the destruction of vermin. Under these headings nothing is marked as poison. Again, the Act exempts the sale of poisons by wholesale dealers in the ordinary course of wholesale dealing. Any storekeeper can get over this portion of the Act. Vermin killers are exempt without any explanation as to what is meant by vermin, and there is a mixture of sawdust and arsenic used in some butchers' shops for sprinkling floors to kill flies. Another gentleman says that he has been into stores and seen all manner of poisons offered for sale in the most open manner and very often sold in ordinary bottles. Many poisons are sold for disinfecting purposes and the careless manner in which retailers deal them out is in a large measure the cause of so many accidents. Under the Act there is no provision made for keeping an official register of poison licenses and no power to cancel a license in case of misdemeanour. No provision is made for the inspection of the storekeepers' and chemists' books, and the ends of justice may be defeated, or delayed while the police are acting. Many patent and proprietary medicines containing poisonous ingredients were sold while there was nothing on the label to indicate that such was the case. Although the Pure Foods Act provides that certain strong drugs must be mentioned on the label as a safeguard to the public it was not always done, while in some cases the word "poison" was in such small type as to be indistinct. The remedy was in a better Act and the matter was of so serious a character that it should be dealt with by Parliament at once.

The Pharmacy Board have for some considerable time past urged the necessity for an amending Act upon the notice of the Government, but so far the matter has been shelved. As administrators of the present Act they recognise the importance of the subject.

Friendly Societies and the British Medical Association.—At the Oddfellows' Conference held at Goulburn on May 4, the question of medical officers was discussed. A letter was read from the Australian Medical Association asking the co-operation of the order in organising a deputation to the Chief Secretary and ask for an enquiry into the relationship existing between the doctors and the friendly societies; the relation-

ship existing between doctors in this State and the appointment of doctors to hospitals and Government positions. A resolution was carried that all lodges of the Society in the State be asked to say whether they are working under the B.M.A. agreement embodying a wage limit clause; what conditions, if any, in their medical agreements are unsatisfactory; and in what direction they desire amendment.

Young Man's Death.—On the morning of April 20 last a man named Victor Alexander Cromwell Hanna, 27, residing with his parents at Paddington, died at St. Vincent's Hospital, to which institution he had been admitted in a state of collapse. From statements made to the police it is understood that Hanna, who was an employee in the parcels office, G.P.O., had suffered from tooth-ache, and had used lysol on wadding to plug a tooth which was aching. In the early morning he said he felt bad, and that he believed he had swallowed the plug of lysol saturated wadding. Two hours later he was dead.

Lysol Poisoning—Early on Sunday morning, May 7, a man named James Bathurst Waddell, 29, a native of Bathurst, was found lying on a verandah in Morehead-street, Redfern, in an unconscious condition. By the Civil Ambulance Brigade he was taken to the Sydney Hospital, where he died—it is supposed—from lysol poisoning. On the verandah was an empty lysol bottle.

P.A.T.A.—The new protected list was issued on May 7th, which contained additions, removals and alterations.

The additions were:—

Size.	Article.	Minimum Wholesale Price.	Minimum Retail Price.
4 oz.	Soparol.	4/6 doz.; 6 doz. lots 4/3; 12 doz. lots, 4/1	6d.
8 oz.	do.	8/-; 7/6, 7/3	11d
16 oz.	do.	15/-; 14/6, 14/-	1/-
Tins.	do.	8/- one gall tin	10/- a gall.
Drum	do.	7/9 per gall. (5 gall drum)	10/- a gall.

Almoline Face Powder and Cream have been removed from the list, and the price to retailers of Pino-Mentho Pastilles has been increased from 7s. to 8s. a dozen.

Pure Food Act.—In the Government Gazette of April 26 last appears the following notice:—"It is hereby notified for general information that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has approved of the revocation of the notification dated September 21, 1910, prohibiting from the date thereof the advertising for sale of an appliance known as the Dr. J. A. Sherman Rupture Cure consisting of an appliance or a lotion to be used in connection with such an appliance."—(Sd.) Fred. Flowers.

New Companies Registered.—The following new companies have been registered under the Limited Liability Act:—W. H. M'Carthy Ltd., registered April 29, with a capital of £4310 in £1 shares, 4300 of such shares to be issued as fully paid up—to acquire the business carried on at 7 Hunter-street, Sydney, by William Henry McCarthy as chemist and druggist. The signatures to the registration are those of W. H. McCarthy, F. E. Rowe, R. B. McCarthy, Catherine M. McCarthy, Margaret McCarthy, Mary G. McCarthy, W. H. McCarthy Jr., and F. J. McCarthy. Manager, Wm. Hy. McCarthy.

Page Company Ltd., registered May 1, with a capital of £5000 in £1 shares to acquire the business now carried on by Norman McLeod, Frank Rose, and Jas. Eddlestone, at 19 Tasman-street, Bondi, under the style of Page and Coy., patent medicine manufacturers and Frigo Sanitary Cooling Coy. The signatures to the registration are A. Rickard, F. Rowe, N. McLeod, J. Eddlestone, G. Eaton, H. R. Rowe, and J. Young. The first directors are N. McLeod, F. Rowe, and J. Eddlestone.

Federal Fullers Limited, registered May 5, with a capital of £5000 in £1 shares, of which 2500 shares are to be issued as fully paid up and 2500 as ordinary contributing shares. To acquire certain mineral leases, buildings, plant, etc., from Charles Richards and to continue the business of manufacturers and exporters of Fullers Earth. The signatures attached are those of C. A. Lawrence, W. Vicars, C. Binnie, Autrobus, S. Ahern, A. Paterson, and R. White. The first directors are William Vicars, Charles Richards, C. A. Lawrence, C. Binnie, J. A. Busby and R. D. White.

Breach of the Medical Act.—A curious case was heard at West Maitland on April 22 last, in which Augustus E. O. Walker was called upon to answer a charge of having used the designation of "medical practitioner," he not being a qualified medical

practitioner nor entitled to be so registered. The allegation was that in a death certificate he signed himself "A. E. Oscar Walker, medical practitioner." Defendant stated that he had been practising at Greta for 31 years, and for a period of five years was medical officer to one of the collieries. He added that he had attended 10,000 cases in Newcastle for Dr. Knaggs, to whom he was assistant for three years. He denied ever having pretended that he was a doctor, physician, or legally qualified medical practitioner, or that he was registered. His defence was that there was no evidence that he had used a name implying he was registered, that he had always on death certificates struck out the words "registered qualification" and had written "medical practitioner," which term he was entitled to use. Both Drs. Beeston and Alcorn, of Newcastle, deposed to having known defendant in practice since 1877, that he was a man of great experience in medical matters and of reputable character. As everyone in the district of Greta knew he was not registered the public had not been victimised. The magistrate, who said he had no discretion in the matter, imposed a fine of £50 and costs, with the alternative of four months' imprisonment.

Personal Notes and Trade Items.

Mr. C. J. Carroll, president of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, intends leaving Sydney next month, on a business trip to America and England, and anticipates being absent from the State for three or four months.

Among a list of new magistrates recently gazetted appears the name of Mr. Leslie W. Pye, who has been appointed a justice of the peace for Harris Park.

Storemen employed in drug stores will shortly apply to the Industrial Court for the constitution of a wages board, this action having been decided upon at a recent meeting of the United Storemen's Union.

Registration under the Firms' Act.—S. Tremaine and Co., chemical manufacturers, Thomas-street, Sydney—proprietors, S. Hoffnung and Co. Ltd.; Nambucca Pharmacy, Macksville—proprietors, Ada May Binder.

Mr. G. Mallaby, late manager for Mr. Mallam at Coogee, has purchased the business previously carried on at Tamworth by Mr. G. Harvison.

Mr. A. Creswell, of Campsie, has disposed of his business to Mr. G. Harvison, late of Tamworth.

Mr. R. T. Bellemey has removed from his late quarters in King-street, to 108 Market-street.

H. A. Rose and Co., of George-street, have acquired the premises adjoining the office of the "Daily Telegraph" in King-street, and after the old premises have been demolished intend erecting thereon an up-to-date pharmacy. It is understood that the new building will be one of the highest in this business thoroughfare.

Mr. P. P. Rosenthal, of Moree, has purchased Mr. W. C. Crook's Narrabri business, which will be run by him as a branch establishment.

Pattinson and Co. were among the victims of a vandal who has lately amused himself by damaging valuable plate glass windows by scratching them with a diamond. A reward has been offered for the man's arrest.

Mr. Moors (representative of Allen and Hanbury) has returned to Sydney from a successful visit to New Zealand and Tasmania; and Mr. M'Grath (of the same firm) is still in Victoria.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Pharmacy Board of South Australia.

The monthly meeting of the Pharmacy Board was held on 20th April,, 1911. Present: Messrs. Cooper (in the chair), Fox, Gryst, Baker, Porter and S. A. Cooper.

An Ohio Qualification.—Dr. C. A. H. Le Maug, Eudunda, wrote,, asking the conditions under which a person who is a graduate of the Ohio Institute of Pharmacy was entitled to registration in South Australia, and was informed that registration was by examination, and by reciprocal agreement with England and the Australian Boards.

Messrs. Baker and Hustler were appointed to audit the accounts.

Registrations.—A. A. B. Grimmel, Adelaide, and W. J. George, Noggerup, Western Australia. The latter applied also for a certificate of competency.

Examinations.—Mr. S. A. Cooper's motion, notice of which had been given at the last meeting, was carried.

Mr. Hustler's resolution of March 17, 1910:—"That in the Final Examination the subject of Dispensing be so far separated, that should a candidate pass, he be allowed a credit, or if fail, he be allowed to again present himself for that subject alone at the next examination only," was carried.

Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held on 20th April, 1911.

The President (Mr. Gryst), and Messrs. Baker, Fox, Cooper, Porter, and S. A. Cooper.

Dr. C. T. Abbott, Government Medical Officer, Pine Creek, complained that a

chemist in that place was interfering with his practice. Acknowledged.

The A.P.F.—Mr. R. C. Cowley, Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Conference, wrote, stating that the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania had recommended the Chief Health Officer of that State not to include the Australasian Pharmaceutical Formulary in the standards under the Food and Drugs regulations. A protest had been sent to Dr. Purdie, and he asked the support of the Council. Matter approved.

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, State Branch, is to be discussed at the general meeting in July.

P.A.T.A.—The Secretary asked whether the Council, notwithstanding former experience, would be inclined to consider any action on P.A.T.A. lines.

On the request of the Council, Mr. Cooper promised to prepare a paper on "Profit Increasing" for the general meeting.

TASMANIA.

Pharmacy Board of Tasmania.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on the 20th April. Present: Messrs. H. T. Gould (president), W. J. Clewer, W. B. Drake, M. Rushton, and the Registrar.

Mr. Ward, of the Queensland Society, interviewed the Board on the subject of the A.P.F. being included in the Tasmanian Pure Drugs Regulations, and the question was very fully discussed. Correspondence was also read from Mr. Cowley on the same subject. After full consideration, Mr. Ward was asked to send a copy of the proposed formulary and the latest information as to the intentions of the other States in the matter, when the question might possibly be reopened. Registrar was instructed to reply to Mr. Cowley that the condition in Queensland and Tasmania being so different he probably did not grasp the true position of affairs.

Registrar reported that the case against C. E. Tritton, for trading without a license, had resulted in a fine of 5s. with 8s. costs being imposed, and that Tritton had since taken out his license and paid the gazette fee.

Indentures.—Charles Alexander Clayton to R. F. Johnston, of Devonport West, were approved.

Modified Examination Certificates.—The candidates who had recently passed the Modified wrote asking that the certificates issued to them should be cancelled and more imposing ones issued in place thereof.—Registrar to reply that the certificates were under the Seal of the Board, and the request could not be complied with.

Poisons Prosecutions.—The Hon. the Attorney General wrote giving the information asked for at a previous meeting, and expressing regret at the tone of the Board resolution. The Attorney General's letter to the Board stated that while the Poisons Act is administered by the Board, the recent prosecutions were ordinary police prosecutions, and the Board had therefore no status in the matter. The reply of the Board points out that the prosecutions were initiated by the Board, and the samples necessary were paid for out of the Board's funds, it thought it should have been consulted before the prosecutions were withdrawn, more particularly as they were taken partly with the object of getting a decision from the Bench as to what constituted "Wholesale Dealing" under the Act.—Registrar to reply stating the case for the Board.

Poisons Licenses.—Several of the firms implicated wrote asking that poisons licenses be granted to them. Registrar to reply that as they were only dealing wholesale no licenses were necessary, but that they must in other respects comply with the provisions of the Act in respect to wholesale dealing.

Mr. Rushton gave notice that at the next meeting he would move that a portion of the funds of the Board be placed in the savings bank or on fixed deposit.

Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held on the 5th May. Present: Messrs. M. Rushton (chair), T. James, F. Holmes, and H. T. Gould.

Correspondence was read from Mr. R. C. Cowley on the subject of changing the name of the Society, but after full discussion it resolved that the Secretary reply that while the Council had entire sympathy with the proposed change, still there were certain phases of the question with regard to local registration which made it undesirable to support the proposal.

Pharmacy Board Prosecution.—At the Zeehan Police Court on March 29, Charles Edmund Tritton, chemist, was fined 5s., with 8s. costs, on a charge of carrying on business as a pharmaceutical chemist at Zeehan at a time when he held no current certificate granted by the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania. The defendant, who pleaded guilty, explained that he had written to a friend in Hobart, asking him to pay the fee for the current year. Having done this, he had overlooked the matter. On being seen by the police, he immediately took steps to register himself, and a telegram had been received from Hobart, asking the superintendent of police not to press for a heavy penalty. The Police Magistrate, in imposing a nominal penalty, said he thought the omission was a pure oversight on the part of defendant. Mr. Tritton was registered on August 22, 1901, on a British certificate.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia.

The annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia was held on March 29 at the Perth Technical School. The formal business having been transacted, including the adoption of the report for the year 1910, the President (Mr. A. L. Tilly) said it must be apparent that pharmacy throughout the world was taking a higher stand, and it behoved each individual member to do his best to further this advancement in the best interests of themselves and the public alike. During the past year much important work had not only been attempted, but, better still, accomplished, and not the least was the establishment of what might be said to be the complete reciprocity of certificates throughout Australasia, which, without doubt, carried all the advantages appertaining to "union is strength" in its train. In his opinion, excellent work had been performed at the Pharmaceutical Conference, held in Sydney in January last, and, on behalf of the Society generally, he wished to thank the registrar (Mr. Mayhew) for the manner in which he had done his part to represent Western Australia there. In the near future, as an outcome of the conference, there would be the publication of the "Australasian Formulary," the first step, he might say, towards an Australasian Pharmocopoeia—a work which would prove of the greatest utility to the medical profession and pharmacy alike. It was the intention of the Council to ensure that the little volume, when to hand, be forwarded gratis to all those interested therein throughout the State. During the year the new syllabus and guide to the examinations of the Society has been completed, published, and circulated. By its conditions the master pharmacist in distant parts of the State was not required to lose so much service of his apprentice as heretofore—inasmuch as both the Preliminary and Intermediate Examinations could be taken locally. Attendance at Perth was alone required for the final, to prepare himself for which a session at the Perth Technical School was necessary. Reciprocity with other States of the Commonwealth, like other marriages, had entailed certain responsibilities, more especially that of education. In this respect in Western Australia they had done their best in the past to "keep our end up," and, thanks to the Government, the Council, and the Technical School, they had no fears for the future. He desired, on behalf of the Society, to specially thank the Director (Mr. F. B. Allen, M.A.), and his staff for valuable aid afforded in the production of the new syllabus. During the year the Council had lost the services of Mr. A. V. Parkes, who had performed yeoman work on behalf of the Society. His seat had been taken by Mr. E. A. Sagar, who, he felt sure, would do his best for pharmaceutical interests.

Mr. Gulley proposed, and Mr. Cooper seconded, a motion that the Pharmaceutical Dinner should be held in the near future. This was agreed to.

The 104th meeting of the Council was held at the Perth Technical School on April 12.

Present.—Messrs. A. L. Tilly (president), E. Parry, J. G. Cooper, E. S. Sands, E. A. Sagar, and Edward Mayhew.

Methylated Spirits.—The Acting Collector of Customs wrote asking the Council if they had any reason for supposing that people were addicted to the habit of drinking this. The Registrar was instructed to give a negative reply, and at the same time to inform the officer that the Pharmaceutical Council has no power to control the sale of this article.

Examinations.—The Registrar was authorised to advertise the usual May examinations.

Coolgardie Hospital.—The appointment of an unregistered man to the position of secretary and dispenser at this institution received consideration. The matter was held over pending further enquiry.

Laudanum.—It was reported that the Collector of Customs was stopping the importation by registered chemists of tincture of opium for medicinal purposes, and had several times lately confiscated small quantities. The Registrar was instructed to interview the Collector upon the subject.

LEGAL AND MAGISTERIAL.

Prosecutions under the Medical and Poisons Act.

At the Prahran police court on April 27, 1911, before Mr. H. Morrison, P.M., and Messrs. Clipperton, Flintoff, Curwen-Walker and Tyner, honorary magistrates, William O'Connor, of 54 Grenville-street, Prahran, was charged on the information of Harry W. Shillinglaw with having carried on the business of a chemist without being registered, contrary to Section 97 of the Medical Act 1890, Part III. Mr. W. E. Pearcey appeared for the informant. Defendant, who did not appear, was unrepresented.

Mr. Pearcey said that the defendant was one of two brothers who had been carrying on business as chemists and druggists at 54 Greville-

street, Prahran, for some time. The name over the premises in question was H. D'Amer Drew. Evidence would be produced to show that this was merely a name, and that the defendant was really the person who was carrying on the business.

Wm. H. Butlin, in the employ of the Pharmacy Board, said that, acting under instructions, on February 7 he went to the shop of H. D'Amer-Drew, 54 Greville-street, Prahran, and saw a man behind the counter whom he described. He asked him for a bottle of Lysol, which was supplied. For this he paid 1s. He marked the bottle for identification, and handed it to Mr. Shillinglaw. He went to the shop again on February 9. The same man was behind the counter. He handed him a prescription (produced) and asked to have it made up. He received a bottle of medicine, which was numbered 113239. He marked the bottle, and handed it to Mr. Shillinglaw. On February 14 he again went to the shop, and had the prescription made up again by the same man, whom he paid 2s. He also bought 1 oz. of carbolic acid. On February 24 he saw the defendant again, and asked to have the prescription repeated. Defendant took it into the dispensary and returned in a minute or two and said that he could not make it up as he had run out of Liq. Fowlerii. Witness then asked for 6d. of white precipitate. Defendant said that he had none in stock.

Roy Ivey, law clerk in the employ of informant's solicitor, said that he went to the shop numbered 54 Greville-street, Prahran, on February 24, and saw the same man which the previous witness had described. He asked for Mr. Drew. The defendant said that Mr. Drew was not in. Asked when he would be in, defendant said he could not say. He then asked defendant if there was any chance of seeing Mr. Drew if he waited. He was informed there was not. Witness then made some purchases. The defendant was the same person he served with the summonses on the next night.

J. Crawford, constable of police, deposed that he was the constable in charge of the electoral returns. He knew Drew's chemist's shop in Greville-street. He went there about March 1 and left the documents (produced). He got them back from the person he left them with a few days later. The person referred to answered to the description given by the witness Butlin.

John N. Cumming, electoral registrar for the district of Prahran, produced the electoral returns for the chemist's shop, No. 54 Greville-street, Prahran. The document was signed by William O'Connor, and set out that he was the occupier of those premises. O'Connor's declaration to that effect was at the foot of the schedule.

Harry W. Shillinglaw, registrar of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, produced the Pharmaceutical and Medical Registers for 1911. The defendant's name did not appear on either of them. He had seen the shop 54 Greville-street, Prahran. It was an ordinary chemist's open shop. He instructed Butlin to call at the shop, and he (witness) was in Greville-street at the time and saw him go in and come out. He had had some experience in handwriting. After examining the handwriting on the labels on the bottles of medicines produced, and comparing it with the signature on the electoral return signed by defendant, he had no hesitation in saying that the writings were identical and had been written by the same person.

Mr. Pearcey said that that was the case. No evidence was called for the defence. Mr. Morrison, P.M., said: This seems to be a very bad case. Defendant would be fined the maximum penalty, £10, with costs £4 2s.

Hugh O'Connor, a brother of the previous defendant, was charged with a similar offence, and pleaded not guilty. Mr. Pearcey appeared for the informant, and Mr. J. P. Brennan for the defence.

Mr. Pearcey said that this case differed considerably from the previous one, as the evidence was of a less direct nature, and depended mainly on admissions. In 1910 Dr. J. W. Bett had an agreement with Mr. H. D'Amer-Drew, a registered pharmaceutical chemist, carrying on business in Greville-street. Under this agreement Dr. Bett purchased the rights of a provident medical institute. The doctor was to attend to the patients, and the medicines were to be dispensed from this particular shop. In July, 1910, Dr. Bett ceased to take his medicines from that shop, and defendant went to him complaining about the dispensing being taken away. The doctor asked him what his position in the matter was, and defendant said he had purchased from Drew the rights to the business. In an interview subsequently with the doctor, defendant had said that the above statement only referred to certain prescriptions, which did not total more than twenty for two months. Since the proceedings were last before the court, a man named Evan James, who was a registered chemist, had been put into the shop, and during the time he was in charge, the defendant had been constantly in and out of the shop.

Dr. J. W. Bett, duly qualified medical practitioner, said that he knew the defendant, Hugh O'Connor, under the nick-name of "Toohey." The only prescriptions of his which were made up at 54 Greville-street were those given to members of the lodge he had purchased. He had been into the shop a number of times and had seen Hugh O'Connor making up lodge prescriptions. At the end of July, 1910, he ceased to have these prescriptions dispensed at that particular shop. He had an interview with the defendant in the shop about that time. Defendant said to him: "You have bought Mr. Drew out?" Witness said, "Yes." Defendant said, "What are you going to do with the dispensing?" Witness said, "I have arranged with another chemist." Defendant seemed annoyed, and witness said, "It will do you good—you won't have so much to do dispensing for all the lodge patients." Defendant said, "I have an interest in the business." He then muttered something about going for compensation. In a subsequent interview witness had with Mr. Shillinglaw he interpreted this as "legal proceedings."

Mr. Pearcey: When you were having the prescriptions made up there, with whom did you settle? Sometimes with Mr. Drew, sometimes with Hugh O'Connor, and sometimes with Mrs. Drew.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brennan, witness said that the agreement with the lodge lasted for five years. The prescriptions were made up behind the counter. He had seen the defendant making

up prescriptions. He did not know what the prescriptions were. He had seen defendant making up cough mixtures for the lodge. Also medicines for dyspepsia. He had made up hundreds of them.

Evan James, registered pharmaceutical chemist, who was called as a witness, did not appear.

Roy Ivey, law clerk, said that he served a subpoena on James on April 22, to attend court that day. He paid him 1s. for expenses. The subpoena was served at 54 Greville-street. He saw James again on April 26, at Mr. Pearcey's office. James called about the subpoena, and said, "What am I wanted for; I do not know anything about these proceedings. Witness told him he would have to attend the court, or he would be liable to be fined £20. James said that he was not going to shut up his shop. Witness told him he would have to attend whether he liked it or not.

Mr. Morrison, P.M., said that the bench did not intend to put up with this sort of thing. If James would not attend, they would find a way of making him do so. He felt inclined to adjourn the case, and issue a warrant.

Mr. Pearcey asked that the case might go on, as he did not wish an adjournment. He thought the charge could be proved without James' evidence.

Harry W. Shillinglaw gave evidence that defendant was not a registered chemist or a legally qualified medical practitioner. Cross-examined by Mr. Brennan, he said that the name of Hugh W. O'Connor appeared in the Apprentices' Register. He was apprenticed to H. D'Amer-Drew. He could not say that the defendant was the same person as the apprentice whose name appeared in the Apprentices' Register, as he had no means of identifying him. He had a doubt as to whether the defendant was the man who was a registered apprentice. It was not customary for him to see everyone who registered indentures. Sometimes the indentures were forwarded by post for registration. If the defendant swore that he was Hugh W. O'Connor he could not contradict him. The object of registering indentures was to show their bona fides, and to see that they complied with the provisions of the Medical Act. An apprentice's duty was to dispense medicines under his master's supervision. He had no rights beyond that. He could sell a tin of cough lozenges, as that would be an ordinary business transaction. It was a question of law as to what extent an apprentice was justified in dispensing during his master's absence. An apprentice might hand medicine over the counter at his master's risk, and he would be within his rights in dispensing under the direction of his master, whose duty it was to teach him the business of a pharmacist.

Mr. Pearcey said that this was the case. Mr. Brennan submitted that no case had been made out. The only evidence was that of Dr. Bett, which, is his opinion, was not conclusive. The defendant only acted as he was entitled to do as an apprentice. He had no interest whatever in the business. He dispensed under the supervision of his master. Only "repeat" prescriptions were dispensed by him during Mr. Drew's absence.

Harold D'Amer Drew said he was a registered pharmaceutical chemist. He knew the defendant, who was apprenticed to him. He carried on business at 54 Greville-street, Prahran. O'Connor came to him as an apprentice about two years ago. He was with him as an assistant some years before. Witness advised him to qualify, and with that object in view he apprenticed him. He was a good dispenser. Witness's rule was to get O'Connor to make up a prescription under his supervision. When a similar prescription came in he allowed defendant to make it up himself. All prescriptions were made up in the dispensary under his supervision. If there was any doubt about a prescription it was always shown to him. Defendant had no interest in the business. When his indentures were signed witness undertook to pay O'Connor £1 a week as wages. He gave him 25s. a week for the extra work of the lodge. Apart from that he had no interest in the business. Accounts were always paid in witness's name. It was his business, absolutely. He sold the business about a fortnight ago for £100, to Evan James. James had an agreement for the sale of the business. Witness did not have a duplicate of the agreement. He had the bills. They were at his house; he did not have them with him.

Mr. Pearcey: You stated that you supervised these prescriptions. From July 1 to November last year what were your hours in the shop?

Witness: I got in between 8 and 9 in the morning and had a look round. Went out again. It is a small shop. When I am out they can ring me up.

Mr. Pearcey: During the period stated were you ever in the shop a whole day.

Witness: No; but I was there in the evenings.

Mr. Pearcey: When you were not there, who was in charge?

Witness: My apprentice.

Mr. Pearcey: Who else?

Witness: There was another O'Connor, who used to wash bottles and go messages. We used to call him "Bunt."

Mr. Pearcey: Were you in the employ of the Dunlop Rubber Company, at Montague, during the above period?

Witness: Yes; I was employed by them as a chemist.

Mr. Pearcey: What were your hours there?

Witness: I was supposed to be there at 9 a.m. My hours were from 9 to 12, and from 1 to 5.

Mr. Pearcey: You were not in the shop at Prahran during those hours?

Witness: Very rarely. I left the Dunlop Co. on November 10 last. Since then I have been making arrangements to start another rubber company.

Mr. Pearcey: From the 10th November, how many times have you been in the shop?

Witness: Once every day. Sometimes before 9 in the morning, sometimes after 6 in the evening.

Mr. Pearcey: For how long?

Witness: I just go in and walk out. I never did any actual work in the shop.

Mr. Pearcey: Did you have an interview with Dr. Bett in July last?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Pearcey: Did you ever tell Dr. Bett that defendant had an interest in the business?

Witness: Never.

To Mr. Brennan: O'Connor had no interest in the business. He wanted him to get through his exams., and told him that he could then have the business on his own terms. He lived close to the shop, and people came to see him at all hours. He was always available at his house.

Hugh W. O'Connor said he was apprenticed to Mr. Drew. He had been with him about five years. He had a brother who was employed at the shop washing bottles and cleaning windows. Witness's arrangement with Drew was that he was to get £1 a week, and 25s. a week extra for the lodge. He was the person who was registered as an apprentice. He had heard Dr. Bett's evidence. It only referred to repeat prescriptions. All private prescriptions were made up under the supervision of Mr. Drew. He had no interest in the business apart from his apprenticeship. Drew told him that when he had passed his examinations he would sell him the business. He had left the business now, because Drew told him it had been sold, and that he was no longer his apprentice. He did not intend going on with his studies. In reply to Mr. Pearcey, witness said that the only reason he had been into the shop since April 1 was to have some of Dr. Bett's prescriptions made up for himself. He admitted being in on the previous Friday and Saturday. He could not remember about Sunday, but he was there on Monday night. He did not go into the house. He was known by the nickname of Toohey. He had heard Dr. Bett's evidence as to his conversation with him. It was correct. Witness did go to him, and complained that he had lost 25s. a week. He never told Dr. Bett that he was the owner of the business.

Mr. Pearcey: From 1st July to the present time what were Mr. Drew's hours?

Witness: He came in the morning for an hour, sometimes at mid-day for an hour, and was there four nights a week.

Mr. Pearcey: While Mr. Drew was away, did you ever make up any prescriptions?

Witness: Only repeats; if Mr. Drew was not in, the prescriptions were left until he returned Everything was done under Drew's supervision. Drew gave the orders to the wholesale houses. Witness gave no orders himself. He served in the shop occasionally. The money taken was given to Drew on Saturday night, when witness received his wages. His hours at the shop were from 9 in the morning, with two hours off for dinner.

Mr. Morrison, P.M., said: The defence is that the defendant is an apprentice, and that that entitled him to make up prescriptions under his master's supervision. That is perfectly right, but what we have to get at is whether this business was being carried on by Drew as a mere blind. That is the conclusion we have arrived at. From the evidence given by Dr. Bett, it seems to be conclusive that the defendant was carrying on the business, and actually making up prescriptions. Discounting that evidence by one-half, the extraordinary differences of opinion between Drew's evidence and the evidence of the defendant left no room for doubt that the charge against the defendant had been absolutely and conclusively proved. For these reasons the maximum penalty of £10 would be imposed, with costs £5 5s., in default distress.

Charges under the Poisons Act.—At the same Court William O'Connor was charged under section 4 of the Poisons Act 1890, with having sold poison contrary to the Act. Mr. Pearcey said that he need hardly point out the great danger to the public in allowing unqualified persons to sell dangerous poisons. W. H. Butlin deposed having purchased a bottle of lysol from defendant at the shop in Greville-street, Prahran, for which he paid 1s. Mr. Mathieson, deputy Government analyst, said that the bottle handed to him by the previous witness contained lysol, which was a scheduled poison. The bottle contained four ounces. A quarter of an ounce might be a fatal dose. In his opinion lysol was a very dangerous poison. Mr. Shillinglaw said he was the informant in the case, and produced evidence that defendant was not qualified to sell poisons. He produced the Government "Gazette" containing the proclamation scheduling lysol as a poison. The witness Butlin purchased the lysol under his instructions. Lysol was a dangerous poison, and had been responsible for a number of deaths during the past year.

Mr. Morrison, P.M., said that this seemed to be a case for a substantial fine. Defendant would be fined £5, costs £2 5s. 6d., in default distress.

Mr. Pearcey said that in view of the fine which had been imposed, two other charges, one for selling poison, and the other for not labelling, would be withdrawn.

Mr. Pearcey applied to have three informations which were before the court on a previous date (and which were adjourned on the application of defendant, who agreed to pay £3 3s. costs) withdrawn. Mr. Brennan (for the defence) asked for costs in these cases, and after argument the bench allowed him 10s. 6d. in each case as costs of withdrawal.

Raspberry Vinegar Prosecution.—At the Wodonga police court on May 4, D. M. Stavely was charged under Sec. 15 of the Pure Foods Act with having sold a bottle of raspberry vinegar not having attached thereto a label indicating the volume of the contents. Defendant pleaded guilty to a technical offence. It was pointed out that the raspberry vinegar was manufactured at Albury. On analysis it was found to consist of preservatives, nil; coloured with cochineal, water and a little (if any) raspberry juice. Inspector Rees, on behalf of the Board of Health, said that the defendant was an innocent victim and that the prosecution did not press for a heavy penalty. The manufacturer should have been summoned, but unfortunately he was in another State. The Bench imposed a fine of 5s.

Apprentice's Action.—An action was heard in the County Court on May 5, before Judge Box, in which a lad named Harold Vincent Clark sought, by his father, Robert Clark, as next friend, to recover from William Edward Cash, of Brunswick, plumber and ironworker, the sum of £100 damages in respect of an apprenticeship agreement. For the plaintiff it was alleged that by an agreement of apprenticeship the defendant agreed to teach the plaintiff for the term of three years the trade of a vent-pipe maker, and that the defendant induced the plaintiff to enter into the agreement by representing that by it the defendant was bound to teach the plaintiff the trade of plumbing and ironworking. The defendant did

not teach the plaintiff the trade of plumbing and ironworking, and his time was therefore lost. It was further claimed that the apprenticeship should be rescinded. The defences were a denial of any misrepresentation, or that the defendant undertook to teach the plaintiff the trade of plumbing and ironworking. In giving judgment, Judge Box said that he could not see how, on the evidence, he could find that the defendant had been guilty of any fraud. The defendant had given a straightforward and business-like account of the arrangement, and he (Judge Box) did not believe the lad's story, and it seemed to him that the lad had got thoroughly sick of the work, and wanted to get out of it. Under the provisions of the Employers' Liability Act he would make an order rescinding the apprenticeship, and give judgment for the defendant, with costs.

Lysol Confiscated.—In the Ballarat East Court, on May 1, it was stated by Constable Ross that Elisha Trescowthick, who was charged with having been drunk and disorderly, had threatened to drink a quantity of lysol. Trescowthick in court said that he did not intend to drink the liquid, and would take it away with him. Sergeant Kealy interjected, "I'll see you do nothing of the sort." The poison was confiscated and defendant fined 2s. 6d.

Land Transfer Dispute—The Full Court, consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice a'Beckett and Mr. Justice Hood, delivered their reserved judgment on May 1, in a dispute which had arisen concerning the transfer of land in North Fitzroy to Mr. H. J. O'Halloran, chemist. It appeared that Thomas Garrett, who was originally the registered proprietor of a piece of land at North Fitzroy, died intestate in 1885. Letters of administration were granted to his widow, and she became registered proprietor in 1888. Mrs. Garrett died, and administration of the unadministered estate of Thomas Garrett was granted to the Equity Trustees Company. In October, 1910, a transfer from the company to Henry Joseph O'Halloran, of North Fitzroy, chemist, was lodged. The registrar intimated that a sale by an administrator 25 years after the death must be justified, but the company refused to give explanations, and, as the registrar refused to register, the company called on him under the Act to set out his grounds for refusing to register. In setting out his grounds, the registrar said that under the Administration and Probate Act real estate is made assets in the hands of an executor for the payment of probate duties and fees and the payments of the debts. To meet such claims an administrator may sell or mortgage, but after the lapse of 20 years there is a presumption that the debts of a deceased person have been paid. The Court was unanimous that the commissioner had no authority to refuse or stay registration of the transfer, and had no jurisdiction to challenge a transfer good on its face, and not inconsistent with the title in the office, and to refuse to register it for the reasons he had given. The appeal to compel the registration was allowed, the costs of both parties to be paid out of the assurance fund.

Action Against a Dentist—In the County Court, on May 2, an action for damages for alleged negligence by a chemist, occupied the attention of Judge Box. Patrick Ryan, brush and broom maker, of Bouverie-street, Carlton, was the plaintiff, and Messrs. George H. and George S. Prout, father and son, chemists, druggists and dentists, of West Melbourne, were the defendants.

The plaintiff claimed £99 as damages for the loss of a portion of his jawbone, caused, as he alleged, by the negligence and unskilfulness of one of the defendants in extracting a tooth. The defendants denied negligence, and alleged that the loss of the bone was occasioned by necrosis. The plaintiff stated that on October 17 he went to the defendant's place of business to have a tooth drawn, and he gave the defendant G. S. Prout a brush in return for the operation. Cocaine was administered, and the tooth drawn in two pieces. The jaw got no better, and he was treated at two hospitals, and on December 1 a piece of the jawbone, 1in. by ¾in., came out.

In giving judgment, Judge Box said that there was no doubt that the plaintiff had suffered considerable pain, and a lump of something had come away from his jaw, which must have left a pretty considerable cavity behind. That piece of bone had come away either naturally or as the result of the drawing of the tooth by the defendant. The question, then, was whether the defendant, in drawing the tooth, had used the skill which was reasonably to be expected of him. He (Judge Box) did not believe the plaintiff when he described the way he was pulled about by the defendant, nor did he believe it possible for any dentist with one arm to lift a 10st. man off a chair, by means of a pair of forceps, holding on to a tooth. The medical evidence showed that the plaintiff was suffering from a disease of the jaw, which admittedly would cause a loosening of the teeth, and that no violence would be required to extract them. He believed that the defendant had exercised reasonable skill, and that the injury or fracture was caused by the defendant, not by any want of skill, but owing to the diseased condition of the plaintiff's mouth. There would be judgment for the defendant, with costs.

POISONING CASES.

Nicotine.—Mrs. Elizabeth Maginnity, Wellington (N.Z.), widow of the late Mr. John Maginnity, who was one of Wellington's best known citizens, took a dose of nicotine on May 7 in mistake for cough mixture. She discovered her error immediately after swallowing the liquid, and made efforts to take an emetic, but she died in seven minutes. The nicotine was contained in a preparation for destroying insects on plants.

Chlorodyne.—Nellie Lempriere (25), an actress out of employment, attempted to commit suicide on April 28 by taking chlorodyne. She was charged with the offence at the Carlton police court on May 1 and discharged in the custody of friends.—An inquest was held at the Morgue on May 9 respecting the death of Charles E. T. Tole, a cook, which occurred at the Victoria Coffee Palace on April 26. Deceased was found dead in a bath, but an analysis of the contents of his stomach disclosed the presence of morphine, which indicated that a considerable quantity of chlorodyne had been taken. A verdict of death

by drowning was returned, the Coroner remarking that there was not sufficient evidence to show with what intention deceased took the bath or the chlorodyne.—Albert Bucher, an ivory carver, residing at Frazer-street, Burnley, died in the Melbourne Hospital on April 26. An inquest was held at the Morgue by Dr. Cole on May 9. Deceased's widow stated that for some time her husband had been unable to sleep, and had been taking chlorodyne. On the morning of April 26 she entered his bedroom, but was unable to wake him. A bottle of chlorodyne was found beside the bed. He was taken to the hospital and died. Dr. Brett deposed that death was due to suffocation induced by chlorodyne-poisoning, and the Coroner returned a verdict to that effect, there not being sufficient evidence to determine with what intention deceased had taken the poison.

Strychnine.—After having been adjourned on three occasions, the inquest concerning the death of Thomas Hill, an inmate of the Benevolent Asylum, North Melbourne, who died from the effects of strychnine, which he swallowed in a glass of rum and milk, was concluded at the Morgue on May 15 by the Coroner (Dr. Cole).

Herman Herlitz, medical practitioner and dispenser at the asylum, said that on the morning of March 26 he gave Nurse Moroney a bottle of rum to give to Thomas Hill. The rum had been brought into the asylum from outside. He knew by the smell and appearance that it was rum.

The Coroner: As a medical man, do you usually trust to knowledge of a drug by the smell and appearance?—Not usually.

Do you not think that drugs dispensed to the inmates should come from a responsible pharmacy?—I certainly do now.

This man's life is lost now. I trust that you will see that this practice is stopped.—I will certainly see to that.

The Coroner then said that there was still a mystery how the strychnine got into the rum bottle. Hill had evidently no intention of committing suicide. Alcohol would mask the smell of many deadly drugs. It seemed to have been the custom at the asylum to take alcohol away from the inmates, and to place it in the dispensary, where it was afterwards dispensed to them. In that there lay the possibility of a grave crime, but there was no evidence of such in the present case. He considered that everything received from the patients in a haphazard way should be destroyed at once. He would forward the papers in this case to the Chief Secretary.

A verdict was recorded that Thomas Hill died from strychnine poisoning in rum, administered and supplied by the servants of the benevolent asylum. The Coroner was of opinion that the rum was administered and supplied by misadventure, but how and by what means the poison was placed in the rum there was no evidence to determine.

OBITUARY.

Mr. O. A. Sayce, who was for many years connected with the firm of Messrs. Rocke, Tompsitt and Co., and was subsequently appointed assistant lecturer in bacteriology at the University of Melbourne, died at his residence, Hawthorn, on April 29, from pneumonia, after a short illness. He had just been appointed director of the Bacteriological Institute, under the South Australian Government, and was to have begun his work there on May 1. Mr. Sayce was one of the founders of the Field Naturalists' Club, and had filled almost every office, including that of president. He wrote a series of articles on the smaller fresh water crustaceæ of Australia, on which group he was a widely recognised authority, and had an important paper in the press in an English journal on the micro organisms of cerebral meningitis. When the Bacteriological classes at the College of Pharmacy were established, Mr. Sayce was appointed lecturer. He was always held in high esteem by pharmacists, many of whom were personally acquainted with him, and his later work at the University earned for him a high reputation as an earnest scientific worker. His death, while in the prime of life, is greatly regretted by a large circle of friends.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australasia. No. 4, 1911. Statistics for the period 1901-1910. By G. H. Knibbs, Commonwealth Statistician. 1230 p.p. This work has been highly commented on in all parts of the world. It is extremely useful to those interested in the social and industrial progress of the Commonwealth.

Poliglot Vade-Mecum of International Pharmacy, by C. Rousseau, President of "Syndicat general des Pharmaciens de France." 1 vol. 288 p. Price: 1 dollar 50. La Esperanto Oficejo, 816 15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. (Etate Unis). This work is a necessary adjunct to the Pharmacopœia of every country, as it enables any pharmacists to dispense foreign prescriptions. This book is quite novel. It has been compiled with the hope that it will be useful to pharmacists of all countries, and with the definite intention of facilitating the dispensing of medical prescriptions introduced from abroad. This process is often impossible, either from ignorance of the language, or from the lack of uniformity in the formulæ of similar medicaments in the different pharmacopœias. This book in no way intends to solve *all* difficulties which will present themselves to a pharmacist dispensing a foreign prescription; yet the author hopes it will help effectually in many instances. Many years possibly will elapse before the "Commission for an International Pharmacopœia" will be definitely formed to undertake this necessary work. The author therefore thought it would be suitable to bring together in this book, a sufficient number of formulæ from the European, American and Japanese Pharmacopœias. This book contains:—1° General tables of weights, measures, money, specific gravities, numeration, etc., of different countries; 2° A set of comparative tables for formulæ of extracts, tinctures, pills, etc., in different pharmacopœias; 3° Formulary of many preparations often prescribed in the country of origin; 4° Professional vocabulary in nine languages arranged in such

a manner that it can be used by any person who understands one of the following languages: English, French, German, Spanish, Dutch, Italian, Russian, Swedish or Esperanto. For this book the author chose "Esperanto," because it is the *synthesis of all our European languages;* because it is a model of logical simplicity; because it can be learnt after a few hours; because it alone made possible the compiling of the book itself, as this was done with the necessary collaboration of the pharmacists in the eight countries above named. This book appeals to all chemists, to chemists of all lands, and not only to pharmaceutical Esperantists. *It will be understood by all, because it does not contain textual matter, but simply tables, figures, formulae, and furthermore, a Universal Vocabulary,* which gives an immediate translation of any word, term, or expression which may be met with in a medical prescription.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. S. (Ballarat) writes asking if any text books, outside those specified in the syllabus, can be recommended to students preparing themselves for the preliminary examination.

The examiner recommends the following books:—

LATIN.—Principia Latin (latest edition), Dr. Wm. Smith.

ARITHMETIC.—No special book can be named. Any good treatise on the subject covers all requirements.

ENGLISH.— Nesfield's Outline of English Grammar, and the University Text Book in English.

ALGEBRA.—C. Smith's Elementary Algebra, up to and including simple equations of one variable.

GEOMETRY.—Laygn's First Book with the simple deductions.

J. H. (Prahran).—Proprietary preparations of arsenate of lead, when sold by retail, for agricultural use, must be contained in a closed vessel or packet distinctly labelled with the word "poison" in clear type, and the name and address of the seller and a notice of the special purpose for which the preparation is intended. These conditions require to be observed in order to claim the exemption from the provisions of the Poisons Act.

C. W. (Traralgon): Is it legal for storekeepers and fancy goods shops to sell an ointment containing Hydrag: Ammon (white precipitate) and Veratrine?

As the preparation contains two scheduled poisons, it is illegal for anyone but a qualified person to sell it.

TRADE MARK APPLICATIONS.

THE COMMONWEALTH REGISTRAR OF TRADE MARKS has accepted the following applications for registration during the month. Objections to the registration of any of these must be lodged within three months of the date of their publication in the official journal:—

CALVERT'S.—Distinctive mark or brand—four arrows in circle. Chemical substances used for agricultural, horticultural, veterinary and sanitary purposes, or prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy, and perfumery. F. C. Calvert and Co., Tower Chemical Works, Bradford, Manchester.

REUTER'S.—Device and the name "Reuter's." Reuter's Little Pills for the liver. R. G. and Clara S. Barclay, 26-28 Beaver-street, New York, U.S.A.

WALMSLEY'S.—Device and name "Walmsley's." Cherry Pectoral Medicine for human use. Jane Agnes Lane, Ipswich, Queensland.

COLMANE.—Distinctive label, with portrait and signature of proprietor. A medicinal preparation for human use. (Camphora Eucalyptol Extract.) Alfred William Colemane, trading as A. W. Colemane, senr., 421 King-street, Newtown, Sydney.

MAXSOL.—The word "Maxsol." A preparation for disinfecting and deodoring purposes. Maxsol Ltd., 54 Cheapside, London.

ALLIGATOR.—The word "Alligator." An ointment for relieving corns and warts. George Robert Jakeman, Regent-street, Rookwood, N.S.W.

VITAEVIN.—The word "Vitævin." Medicated wine. Edwin Rudland, Petersburg, South Australia.

GONOSAN.—The word "Gonosan." Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy. J. D. Riedel, Actiengesellschaft, Berlin, N. Germany.

LIEBIG.—Device and word "Liebig." Extract of meat. Liebig's Extract of Meat Co. Ltd., Fenchurch-street, London.

OLD WITCH SALVE.—Distinctive device and the words "Old Witch." An ointment for human use. Arthur Tinning and H. H. Meadham, trading as The Old Witch Mfg. Co., 6 Good Hope-street, Paddington, Sydney.

POMPEIAN.—Combination of devices and the word "Pompeian." Salve, ointment and cream for the toilet, perfumery, dentifrices, etc. The Pompeian Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

NOTES—NEWS, TRADE, ETC.

MESSRS. THOS. DUFF AND BROS. have fitted up a handsome new shop front for Mr. C. J. Sayle (Swift's Pharmacy), Collins-street, Melbourne.

MR. JULIUS BLAU was in Melbourne about the middle of the month, on his return from a trip to Buda Pesth. Mr. Blau has just concluded arrangements for opening a branch in Melbourne for the 4711 soaps and perfumes.

MR. A. L. J. PETERS, Bendigo, is extensively advertising his new preparation for coughs and colds—Cinnak. In addition to large spaces in the newspapers, several leading pharmacists had effective window displays, and these, of course, largely contributed to the increased demand which set in.

MESSRS. FREDERICK FARMER AND CO., College Lane, High-street, Homerton, London, N.E., specialists in rat destroying and insect destruction, have an announcement in this issue respecting their Baited Phosphor Paste, which is said to have a very large sale in England. The firm place on the market a large number of vermin and insect destroyers, and they solicit inquiries with a view of getting retailers in Australia interested in their preparations.

THE BUILDINGS for the Military College at the new Federal Capital, at Duntroon, are now nearing completion, and the students are entering on their course, Professors Hoskins and Barnard having taken up their duties. Messrs. H. B. Silberberg, 443 Bourke-street, were the successful tenderers for the fitting up of this college with chemical apparatus and chemicals, the order running into several hundred pounds, and the college having the most up-to-date appointments and fittings.

MESSRS. ROCKE, TOMPSITT AND CO. intimate that they have a large supply of Clearhead Inhalers, Bronchial Lozenges, hot-water bags and other similar seasonable lines now in demand. They have opened stocks of Ablutonic sponge and brush cleaning powder—half-dozen packets on card. The "Gem" Menthol Cones, 1 doz. on card, are a cheap line, which shows a good profit. An all-glass cocaine throat spray, which has just come to hand, is commending itself to the medical profession. Coronation Comforters, five varieties, and Coronation perfume sprays, are two lines sent out to meet the popular demand for souvenirs of the coronation of King George V.

THE DRUG MARKET has remained quiet during the month, and there are very few fluctuations of interest to report. Camphor, Cocaine and Ergot are higher; Menthol remains very dear, but Quicksilver has dropped nearly to normal prices again. Tonqum Beans have experienced a sharp rise on the London market. With the advent of the winter weather, there has been a good demand for seasonable lines, and the various proprietary preparations well known to the market are being largely advertised in the daily papers. The wholesale houses report a good business in cough mixtures, bronchial lozenges, hot-water bags, and other seasonable lines.

MESSRS. PARKE, DAVIS AND CO. have issued Inhalone, an antiseptic soothing ointment, for the relief of acute or chronic inflammatory affections of the upper respiratory tract. Inhalone is composed of Phenol, Eucalyptol, and Menthol, in a petrolatum base, and is supplied in a collapsible tube, with elongated tip to facilitate its introduction into the nostril. They have also brought out Anesthone cream, prepared according to the formula of Dr. J. G. Alberts, The Hague, Holland. This preparation is an astringent anesthetic ointment for the treatment of Vasomotor Rhinitis (Hay Fever) and hyperesthesia of the Naso-pharynx. The ointment contains no cocaine, the formula being, Adrenalin chloride, 1:20,000; Para-amido-ethyl-benzoate, 10 per cent; in a bland oleaginous base. It is supplied in collapsible tubes with elongated nozzle.

MESSRS. PARKE, DAVIS AND CO. have published a leaflet entitled "A New Line of Surgical Dressings," which describes briefly the various products issued from the firm's laboratories.

Anestone Tape is a ½-inch mull, double-selvaged, impregnated with a 1:20,000 solution of Adrenalin chloride and 5 per cent. soluble salt of Para-amido-ethyl-benzoate, and agreeably perfumed.

MESSRS. DUERDIN AND SAINSBURY are agents for Wigmore's Compound of Eucalyptus, which is put up in two sizes—4 oz. and 8 oz. They have received supplies of Tetlow's Antiseptic Cold Cream in ¼ lb. tins, also Elysium Flower Soap (4711 Muhlens). Antiseptic Throat Pastilles in tin boxes, Pino Menthol Pastilles, and Burgoyne's Quinine Wine are seasonable lines which are in good demand. A fresh supply of Martindale's Extra Pharmacopoeia has come to hand. The firm have placed on the market Veterinary Healing Ointment in ½ lb. tins. They have landed stocks of Kirk's Assorted Soaps (Nestor, various odours); large assortment of Muhlens' goods; a neat line of Witch hazel cream; Cinet's Pot Pourri, in decorated tins; The "Ideal" index clinical thermometer; baby scales; North British hot-water bottles; and a new patent food strainer for attachment to boat-shaped baby's feeding bottles—this is a new line, and is likely to become very popular.

MESSRS. FELTON, GRIMWADE AND CO. have received stocks of Commemoration Toilet Soap, assorted, three cakes in box, each cake stamped with medallion of the King's and Queen's head. Arnold's hydrophele bandages, superior, soft, white, open wove, in sizes ranging from 1 inch to 3 inches are the latest in this class of goods. A wonderfully cheap shaving mirror, 5 inches in diameter, ordinary on one side, and magnifying on the other, has come to hand. The firm have just opened four new lines of Bristow's soaps, comprising Oatmeal and Violet, Cream of Lilies, Milk of Roses and Buttermilk. These soaps are treble-milled and super-creamed, and have a high reputation for the complexion. The Davol nasal douche, with syphon attachment and large bulb and vulcanite mounts, each in a box, is a line new to this market. In toilet accessories several new lines of soap jars, hair pin trays, tooth brush jars, etc., have been unpacked. Messrs. F., G. and Co. have added to their list of "Trident" tablets (1) Ammoniated Quinine, and (2) Veronal tablets. They have just landed a large assortment of Rigby's brushware in the newest styles and shapes.

PERSONAL.

MR. S. MOLLOY has been relieving Mr. F. Damyon, Woodend, during the month.

MR. A. L. CRAVEN has been assisting Mr. W. D. Williams, Glenferrie, for a few days.

MR. JOHN MAUGHAN has been relieving Mr. F. G. Chamberlin, Frankston, for a fortnight.

MR. E. P. PLUMMER has been relieving Mr. R. E. Charles, of Numurkah.

MR. P. J. MCSWEENEY has accepted an engagement with Mr. J. Garrick, Footscray.

MR. CHARLES RICHARDS, a recent arrival from South Africa, was temporarily assisting at the Melbourne Hospital dispensary during the month.

MR. R. O. HUGHES, Rutherglen, and Mr. A. M. Quinn, Wycheproof, both joined the ranks of the Benedicts during the month.

MR. F. H. NEALE, of Messrs. Neale, Constable and Co., wholesale druggists, Perth, W.A., was in Melbourne during the month.

DR. CAMERON, Director of Agriculture, has been appointed a member of the Food Standards Committee, in place of Dr. Cherry, retired.

MR. F. WHEELER, chemist, Alexandra, has been appointed a Commissioner of Water Trusts for the district of Alexandra.

Miss Katie Burton and the Misses S. and K. McDonough, are spending their vacation together on a trip to Tasmania.

Mr. J. B. Barker has accepted an engagement to manage Mr. Rasmussen's pharmacy, in King-street, Melbourne.

Mr. George Goss acted as relieving dispenser at the Maryborough Hospital during Miss McDonough's absence on holidays.

Miss Mabel Wheeler, manager of the Tallangatta Pharmacy, spent her holidays in Melbourne during the month.

Mr. Arthur F. Vale, chemist, has been elected a member of the Kensington State School Board, under the Education Act, 1910.

Country Chemists in town included Mr. J. M. McKay, Yarrawonga; Percy Utber, Murtoa; C. A. Graves, Sale; F. Damyon, Woodend; H. P. Bennett, Terang; and A. L. Peters, Bendigo.

Mr. J. Gillot, late of Albury, N.S.W., who has been with Messrs. A. P. Miller and Son, Hobart, for several years, has just completed an enjoyable holiday in Victoria, extending over a month.

Brother Frank Uren, J.P., chemist, of Hamilton, was, during the month, installed as Worshipful Master of the Grange Lodge of Freemasons, the ceremony being performed by P.D.G.M. Rev. Brother A. T. Holden, and other Grand Lodge officers, in the presence of a large attendance of local and visiting brethren.

Mr. G. G. Blackstock, head dispenser at the Williamstown C.F.S. Dispensary, was a member of the team of bowlers which visited Ballarat during the Easter holidays. Mr. and Mrs. Blackstock, after the completion of the bowling tournament, went on to Maryborough, where they spent an enjoyable fortnight. Mr. W. P. Morris was in charge of the dispensary at Williamstown.

Mr. A. E. Hughes, Elizabeth-st. N., Melbourne, has been advised to take an extended holiday for the benefit of his health. He has arranged to leave for Queensland by the "Wyandra" on May 20, and expects to be away for four or five weeks. Mr. Hughes has for a travelling companion Mr. G. M. Prendergast, leader of the Opposition in the State Parliament.

Mr. A. L. Courtney has come over from New Zealand to assume the management of Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co.'s Dental Depot, in Collins-street, Melbourne. Mr. Courtney is not a stranger to Melbourne, and he is well and favourably known by members of the profession throughout the State.

Archbishop Clarke unveiled a memorial tablet in Holy Trinity Church, Balaclava, on April 30, to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. F. S. Grimwade, who was connected with the parish for over a quarter of a century, and held several important offices attached to the church. In the course of his sermon, the Archbishop alluded to the good work done by Mr. Grimwade in the diocese.

Mr. V. A. Wawn has just completed a two months' engagement with Mr. P. Lord, Swan Hill. Prior to this Mr. Wawn spent nine months, in company with Mr. Frank Syme, on a trip through Japan, Singapore and the Pacific Islands. The party spent a month at Tahiti, and a month at Honolulu, and the trip included a motor drive from one end of Java to the other. Mr. Wawn, on his return, had many interesting reminiscences of his trip to relate, and his description of the native pharmacist of Japan, squatting on the floor behind his counter, was interesting, as a comparison between pharmacy as it is known in Australia and as it is actually practised in Japan.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Brooks Wilkinson, of 90 Elizabeth-street, Hobart, celebrated their golden wedding on the 22nd May, and their many friends will be glad to learn that they are both well and hearty. The business carried on by Mr. Wilkinson was established by his late father, Mr. John Wilkinson, in the present premises, in the year 1830, and is one of the oldest pharmacies in Tasmania. Mr. Wilkinson's family, consisting of three daughters and seven sons, two of whom, Mr. F. P. Wilkinson and Mr. Leslie A. Wilkinson, are chemists, were born and reared on these premises, and there has not been a single death in the family. We desire to offer Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson our very hearty congratulations, which we feel sure will be endorsed by their large circle of friends.

Mrs. Elizabeth Champion, a very old and respected resident of Melbourne, died on April 26, at the age of 78 years. The deceased was born on October 2, 1832, at St. Heliers, Jersey. She came to Australia in the Lightning in 1856. On June 24, 1857, she married Mr. Benjamin Champion, who was then a storekeeper at Moonee Ponds. Shortly afterwards Mr. and Mrs. Champion moved to the Prince Patrick Hotel, corner of Exhibition and Latrobe-streets, and two or three years later came to the Queen's Arms Hotel, at the corner of Swanston-street and Flinders-lane, which they carried on for over 50 years. Latterly Mr. W. Champion has been managing the business. The other sons are Messrs. H. V. Champion, M.C.E., C. A. Champion (Town Hall Hotel), John Champion (chemist, of Richmond), Dr. Edward Champion (of Ballarat), Benjamin Champion (brewer's traveller), Joseph Champion (solicitor, Minyip), and Alfred Champion (architect, of Melbourne). Mrs. Champion was much esteemed for her kind and genial qualities.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

BIRTHS.

Bloore.—On the 29th April, at Maldon, the wife of F. W. Bloore—a son.

Cornell.—On the 26th April, the wife of Walter H. Cornell, Ballarat—a son.

DEATHS.

Champion.—On the 26th April, Elizabeth, the relict of the late Benj. Champion, Queen's Arms Hotel, Swanston-street, aged 78 years. A colonist of 55 years.

Frost.—On the 7th May, William Henry Frost, chemist, 12 Lobb-street, Brunswick, aged 58 years.

Lower.—On the 30th March, at her residence, Bartley-crescent, and corner of Davenport-terrace, Wayville, Susannah, relict of S. Lower, and mother of Horace P. Lower, chemist, Sydney-road, Brunswick.

Sayce.—On the 29th April, at "Maroondah," Harcourt-street, Upper Hawthorn, after a short illness, Octavius Albert, the beloved husband of Rita Catherine Sayce, aged 49 years.

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In NESTLE'S STARCHLESS MILK FOOD, we have succeeded in preparing a diet that is eminently suitable for feeding, from the time of birth, those infants for whom the attending physician orders a starchless food.

Samples of both Foods will be supplied upon application.

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The Great All-Purpose Disinfectant.

KEROL is not merely easily the best Disinfectant, but it has many other uses.

As a Disinfectant **KEROL** is supreme, being seventeen times stronger than pure carbolic acid when opposed to typhoid organism, and twenty-four times stronger against diphtheria germs.

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KEROL has a pleasant refreshing smell; it is not sweet or strong smelling, and is so utterly harmless that a few drops may be used with the best possible effect in milk as a gargle for sore throat.

Used in house-cleaning operations, **KEROL** is a deadly insecticide, while in washing the hair, a teaspoonful of **KEROL** in the water cleanses the sebaceous glands of the hair, making way for a new healthy growth.

A 1s. 3d. Bottle of

KEROL

Makes 20 gallons of efficient Disinfectant.

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SOFT, DEMULCENT, PALATABLE.

In the medical treatment of most Throat Affections a simple & effective method of local application is a necessity.

The exigencies of modern practice demand the employment of a large variety of drugs in a soothing and demulcent form.

The basis of the **"Allenburys" Throat Pastilles** is composed of a special Pâte de Jujube which is soothing and palatable, while the local action of the drug incorporated is made more certain by the slow rate of solution of the jujube in the saliva than is the case with ordinary Lozenge or Pastille.

The following Pastilles are largely used, and have been found from long practical experience to be very efficacious:

No. 9. MENTHOL, COCAINE AND RED GUM.
Menthol, gr. 1/20th. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th. Red Gum, 2 grs.

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Eucalyptus, ½ minim of the Oil. Red Gum, gr. 1.

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Extract of Rhatany, grs. 2. Cocaine Hydrochlor., gr. 1/20th.

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Chlorate of Potash, grs. 2. Borax, gr. 1. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th.

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Menthol, gr. 1/20th. Eucalyptus Oil, min. 1.

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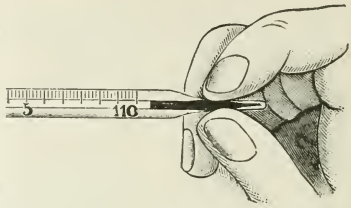

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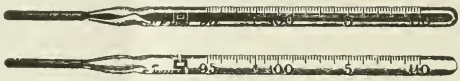

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THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS of this Board will be held on the Third Saturdays in JUNE and DECEMBER. The next Preliminary Examination will consequently take place on June 17, 1911. Attention of candidates is drawn to the following:—After June, 1904, the examination will be held on a different basis, particulars of which may be had on application to the Registrar. A. FOSTER, Registrar.
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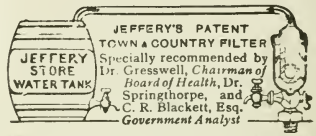
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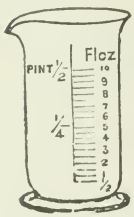

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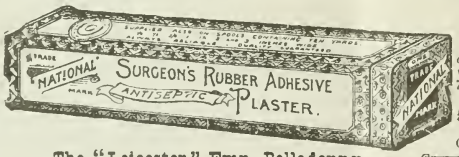

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CHLORIDE OF AMMONIUM INHALER.

CATARRAHAL THROAT & EAR AFFECTIONS,
Loss of Voice,
Bronchial Asthma, and Hay Fever.

THE SIMPLEST FORM OF INHALER.
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Checks FEVERISHNESS and
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Acts like a charm in
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A well-proved palliative in
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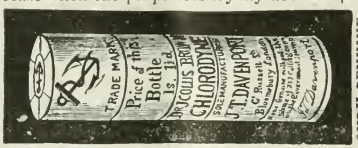

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Pharmacy Board Notices.

MEDICAL ACT 1890, PART III.
THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

AS required by Section 88, Sub-section 4 of the "Medical Act 1890," Part III., is held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Swanston Street, Melbourne, in MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

Next Examination: — THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 1st and 2nd JUNE, 1911.

The following are the compulsory subjects :—

LATIN.—Grammar; translation of simple sentences from English into Latin, translation into English of two paragraphs from Cæsar—De Bello Gallico, Book I., or two from Virgil—Æneid, Book I.

(*In each examination paper two passages from both of the authors will be given, but a candidate will be required to translate only two passages from Cæsar or two from Virgil.*

ENGLISH.—Grammar and composition. The University Text Book in English, March and June, 1911 :—"*English Ideals,*" *by Hansen and Hart. The portions of the Text Book that are required to be memorised are as follows:—*

Milton: On Shakespeare, on Fame, when the assault was intended to the City.

Wordsworth: Westminster Bridge, The World is too much with us.

Tennyson: Ode on the Duke of Wellington, lines 80-150. Revenge, the whole.

(The Text Book for the September, 1911, and three following examinations will be "A School Treasury of English Literature," by Walter Murdoch.)

ARITHMETIC.—First four rules simple and compound vulgar and decimal fractions and simple and compound proportion. Thorough knowledge of the British and metrical system of weights and measures.

GEOMETRY.—The first book of Euclid.

ALGEBRA.—So far as simple equations.

(Quality of handwriting will be taken into account in awarding marks.)

Candidates must give to the Registrar written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with the Fee of One Guinea, TEN DAYS prior to the date fixed for the examination. Candidates must state, on entering, whether they wish to be examined at Melbourne, Ballarat or Bendigo.

Candidates who pass in three or more of the five compulsory subjects at one examination may present themselves at the next following examination for the subject or subjects in which they fail. In the event of their failing to secure a pass at this next following examination, they will require to take up all the subjects again.

If the candidate produces and lodges with the Registrar a certificate that he has, at the Matriculation Examination of the Melbourne University, or of some other University recognised by the Board, passed in any or all of the above subjects, he shall not be required to pass the Preliminary Examination in the subject or subjects included in the Matriculation Examination certificate.

(The Junior Public and Senior Public Examinations of the Melbourne University are accepted in the compulsory subjects in lieu of the Preliminary Examination).

The attention of Apprentices is directed to Clause 42 of the Regulations to the Medical Act, which obliges indentures to be registered within three months of their execution.

HARRY SHILLINGLAW, Registrar.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

IN MATERIA MEDICA AND BOTANY AND CHEMISTRY AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY FOR THE CERTIFICATE OF THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, MELBOURNE.

THE EXAMINATION of Students who have attended the Lectures in the above subjects (half-yearly in June and December.) The next examination will be held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY on the 6th, 7th, 8th JUNE, 1911, at 10 a.m. The Examination Fee of Two Guineas must be paid ten days before that date.

HARRY SHILLINGLAW, Registrar.

Office of the College of Pharmacy.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

IN accordance with the Provisions of Clause 40 of the Regulations of "The Medical Act 1900," Part III., an EXAMINATION IN PRACTICAL PHARMACY before the Board will be held at the College of Pharmacy on the 12th, 13th, and 14th JUNE, 1911, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Candidates must give to the Registrar written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with their Indentures of Apprenticeship, the Certificates required by Section 88, Subdivision 4, of "The Medical Act 1890," Part III. and the Fee of Three Guineas, ten days prior to the day of examination.

HARRY SHILLINGLAW, Registrar.

Office of the Pharmacy Board, Swanston Street, Melbourne

THE MODIFIED EXAMINATION,

REQUIRED by Sub-division 4 of Section 88 of "The Medical Act 1890," is held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY Every QUARTER.

Next Examination 12th and 13th JUNE, 1911, at 10 o'clock a.m.

HARRY SHILLINGLAW, Registrar.

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